

Maclean's

The Olympic Dream

The World's Best
Athletes Answer The
Call Of The Winter
Games

A Special Report
By Canadian Skater
Brian Orser

JEAN
CHRETIEN
LOOKS FOR A LIFTOFF



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LETTERS

JAPAN, PRESENT AND PAST

I was concerned that Canadians may read the article in "The strands of modern Japan" (Special Report, Nov. 18) and be left with a negative impression of the Japanese lifestyle. While in Japan for three weeks this fall, I stayed with three families and visited more than 25 schools. When I arrived in Tokyo at the beginning, my first impression was, "This is a safe place for women." Women were standing alone in the dark and bicycling in the streets. During my stay, I never felt threatened. As well, the care and love shown towards children is remarkable. Many people that I met in Japan said that Canada was one of their favorite countries—I hope that Canadians see the many wonderful qualities of the Japanese people.

John Friesen
Winnipeg, Manitoba



Japanese tourism: "wonderful qualities"

due to react to the concerns of its people. And their fear was real, based on media reports of Japanese congenital and structural

/ C. Smitz
Globe

I am appalled that you do not discuss more fully the bombing of Hiroshima in your special report. There was only one sentence in the article, taking up more than half your page.

Betty King
Cranbrook, B.C.

'OBSCURE' CRITICISM

In "Hanson's innovative plan for B.C.'s future" (Business Watch, Nov. 16), Peter C. Newmark tells how B.C. Johnson managed to lead the Social Credit party back to landslide defeat. As he should know, the Socreds started behind in the polls and finished last in the results. It might be possible to blame the Socreds for not presenting political options, but in case of all the attacks of the Socreds' democratic process, what will the Socreds do now? Hanson seems a little like the promoted bread role of a barn door.

John Sparks
North Vancouver

The commentator ("Rising from the ashes") that refers to the internment of Japanese-Canadians during the Second World War as "one of the most shameful acts in Canadian history" are way out of line. You are stamping to bring 1995's values into the realities of the early 1940s. The government of the day had the

Geoffrey Stevens,
Toronto

PASSAGES

CROSSING: By the 25-member United Nations Security Council, Egyptian deputy prime minister Sayyida Ghazi Ghazi, an assembly general, voting 13 candidates. Ghazi received 15 votes from the council. Three were four abstentions. He will succeed former Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for a four-year term beginning Jan. 1, 1992. Assembly vote was a consensus. A new vice-Secretary General, Antonio Guterres, of Portugal, received 121.8,000 votes and had voted that he would not withdraw. Ghazi is the first Arab to succeed and the first from Africa. He will continue to take up the Israeli-Arab dispute at the peace treaty between the two countries in 1979.



After the second anniversary of the students' protest that sparked the revolution.

HOSPITAL: American movie director Dennis Mann, 76, is in a Los Angeles hospital of a heart attack. Mann guided Elizabeth Taylor to her 1963 Academy Award-winning performance in *Breakfast at Tiffany's*. Other stars who recruited Mann at least in part for their Oscar were Shirley Booth (*Come Back Little Sheba*, 1962) and Anna Magnani (*The Rose Tattoo*, 1955). Mann's other movies include *I'll Cry Tomorrow* (1959) and *The Last Picture Show* (1971).

ENGAGED: Six-time Grammy award-winning pop singer Cyndi Lauper, 36, to marry actor David Thornton, 36, on Dec. 25. Lauper's hits include "Time After Time" and "Just Want to Have Fun."

While your articles about Paul Harkin's legal focus on the Canadians, Jewish and U.S. experience, there were countless Asian people who also suffered during the period that started with the "fall of Saigon" in 1975. Was 12 years old and living in Hong Kong. It is still very vivid memory when, on that day, we all stood silent with red ribbons on their lapels to pay respect to the fallen. Heading south to west Singapore. On their way, some of the planes dropped their deadly load of secondary bombs. That was the beginning of the war in Malaya. Within a month, the Japanese army completely controlled Kuala Lumpur. At first, the Japanese treated us as equals. But it was a phenomenal change for us, having been installed with the notion that the British—for that matter, my parents—were a privileged people chosen to rule us. But the reality surfaced as the occupation brought a deadly toll of losses suffering and lives wantonly wasted. In a span of three years and eight months, we witnessed some of the most brutal atrocities ever inflicted upon us men in his honor. When the Japanese military took over the civilian administration sometime May, 1945, the true colors of the occupiers came to bear with brutal force. I can understand why the Japanese would wipe away that period in history. It should never be allowed to happen again.

Avra Goranian,
West Vancouver

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Maclean's

THE WELL-INFORMED CHOICE

LETTERS

THE PRICE OF DISAPPROVAL

Perhaps you might add to the many of poor business decisions enumerated in "A failing grade" (Business, Oct. 26) the Business Council on National Issues' decision to spend over \$1 million for Harvard University professor Michael Porter's report on Canadian competitiveness. Any competent Canadian business school professor could have delivered a similar report in half the time and at a lower fraction of the cost.

Kenneth Thorpe
St John's, Nfld

The picture accompanying "A failing grade" has the caption, "Workers manufacturing flags at a plant in Mississauga, Ont." Since there is only one flag manufacturer in Mississauga, Canadian Textile Screen Prints Ltd., the reader is left to infer that Canada is suffering from the same "dysfunctional examples of widespread bad management" as the companies mentioned in the article. But Canada is a small business not to be compared to the giants discussed in your article. The gentleman in the photograph had at the time 30 years' experience with Canadian, and the 100 international flags shown being manufactured were donated for ceremonies honoring Canada and the flag's 25th anniversary in 1990.

Clarence J. Milne,
President, Canadian Textile Screen Prints
Mississauga, Ont.

The fact that Michael Porter was an adviser to president Ronald Reagan is not really surprising, as Reagan's record was pretty much on a par with that of our Sodathewas Taskes, who, led by an economic professor and ably assisted by their Ottawa connivance, forced a more valiant present into an economic wasteland. No wonder they are now on the outside looking in.

Philip Lederer,
Winnipeg, Man.

A PRESCRIPTION FOR DR. FOTH

Believe crimson Jean Chretien for his impeccable knowledge of English, Allan Brothman should leave his own mother tongue ("then Mulroney's secret weapon," Colgate, Oct. 26). Furthermore, we should now John Turner want to "fix Trudeau" to put the scene as he could be concerned. "What ever happened to the word "values"? If the country's cornerstone, who was pleased at her hand, a "survivor"? Linguistic, physical, least they'll

Murray McAskill,
Bramalea, Que.

Letters may be condensed. Please supply name, address and daytime telephone number. Write Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, 120 Bay St., Suite 1000, Toronto, Ont. M5J 2E7. Or fax (416) 591-7722.

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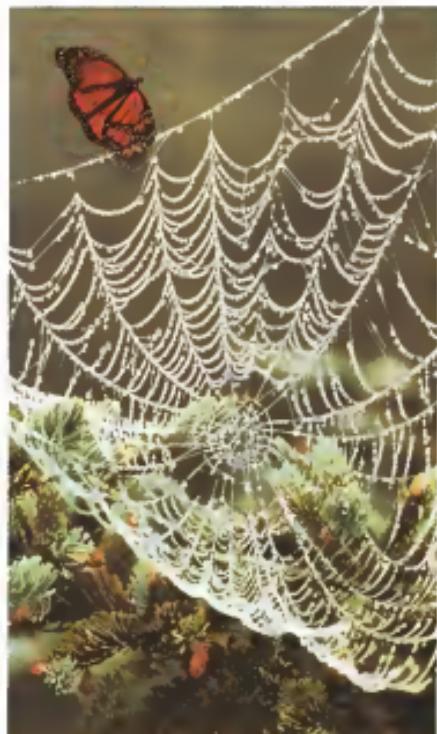
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OPENING NOTES

George Bell shapes up for the Chicago Cubs, Derek Burney defends Canada, and Harvie Andre keeps score

KEEPING TRACK OF BUSINESS

Government House Leader Harvie Andre says that he noticed in September that public opinion polls show that most Canadians are concerned about the state of the economy—and especially the deficit. Since then, he has been keeping track of opposition party requests during Question Period for more money. And Andre "just started keeping notes." His figures show that during an eight-week period, the Liberals and the new called for more money a total of 93 times. Andre told Maclean's that he did not keep track of the amount of money requested during the two months, but he speculated that "it



Andre: "not without sin"

could be in the billions." Said Andre: "Not once in that period did anybody raise a question about the deficit. Only one day did they raise asking us to spend more money." He added: "They're either out of touch with what their constituents really want or they generally favor a deficit reduction but still want more money spent on ends of their own part [sic]. The Liberals' leader noted that his plan to continue his informal survey until the next federal election. Still, Andre acknowledged that asking for more money is part of the role of parties in opposition. And he conceded that the Tories may have behaved in a similar manner when the party was out of power. "I have no doubt we are not without sin," he said, adding: "But our party in opposition was more attentive to the fiscal situation of the government."

A working winter vacation

George Bell, the fiery left-fielder for the Chicago Cubs, plans to play winter-league baseball in his native Dominican Republic in January for the first time since 1984. Last year, the former Toronto Blue Jay hit .385 with 16 errors and six assists in 146 games—a respectable, but not outstanding, record. As a result, some commentators speculate that Bell is approaching winter ball in order to shape up. The Arlington, Va.-based Tax Today Show's Bill Brady has just signed Bell's new terms: National League left fielder, and Peoria White Sox half-owner for the first half. Brady also signed Bell's wife, but he did have a salary cap. Bell will be joined by his American dad, Eric Blair, who previously played in his home town of Aransas Pass, Texas. Bell's agent, Randy Hardecker, conceded that Bell is heading south



Bell, son, fan and postseason exercise

"to tune up and polish his skills." But it didn't suggest that Bell has been under pressure from the Cubs to do so. Said Hardecker: "He's playing down there because he wants to. The Cubs can't risk a player of Bell's stature to play winter ball."

THE COOKIE CRUMBLES

Once cookies—without the famous cream filling—have become a big hit in Japan, Hidemaki Nohara, which makes Orea for the Japanese market, recently yielded to consumer demand for high-sugar products—and actually took out Oreo's famous filling. The plain cookies are being sold as Fest Ono Man Gream and cost \$1.75 for a five-ounce package. A spokesman for Hidemaki Nohara and that the company's research showed that Japanese consumers actually prefer "just to eat the base." Once again, east is east and west is west.

A LIBERAL DOSE OF MANNERS

Visitors at a big fund-raising dinner for the federal Liberal party last week got a lesson in political etiquette. The so-called Conservative Dinner in Toronto, organized by former Ontario premier David Peterson, attracted 1,000 guests, including leader Jean Chretien, Senator Keith Davis and recently elected Toronto mayor Jim Bowles. In a three-page memo distributed before the sold-out event, organizers outlined menu dos and don'ts for volunteers. The memo requested helpers that guests had "paid \$400 for tickets and expect to be served well" and observed strict instructions not to "make, chew gum, eat or drink" in public but "smash chomp" ("It also caucused," "Please do not discuss politics or make comments of a political nature." And it urged volunteers to do their best to deal with any complaints about poor seating. The memo provided a ready-made response for volunteers: "There is no bad seat," it said. "Everyone can see the Prime Minister and hear the speeches."

The Petersons do it



Chretien and Bowles: good news

A princely gesture

Staff Sgt. Robert Snow, one of the most seriously injured American soldiers of the Gulf War, has received a wedding gift of \$100,000 U.S. cash from Binder Jim Saks, a Saudi prince. The two met last March at Washington's Walter Reed Army Medical Center, where Snow was recovering treatment for wounds suffered from a land mine and Saks was recovering from a leg break. The prince, who attended Snow's wedding recently, played down his generosity: "What counts is the gesture, rather than the size of it," he said. "This is a small recognition, to say 'Thank you.' "



Clayford: half-lightning division

A CROSS-BORDER MEDIA FEUD

The Windsor Free Press is refusing to run ads from a local radio station that is campaigning against cross-border shopping. FM96 tried to place ads in the Ontario newspaper announcing that the station will no longer air commercials that encourage shopping in the United States. One ad stated: "3,700 jobs could be lost this year due to cross-border shopping. Shop London." James Amisaga, associate publisher of the Free Press, which frequently runs ads from American merchants, said that he believed FM96's ads increase they were "adversarial comment." But FM96 vice-president William Brady noted that the dispute can only help the studios. Said Brady: "Our efforts will see us at our side at a difficult economic time."

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

A street editorial in The New York Times said Derek Burney, Canada's ambassador to the United States, to drop his diplomatic garb and fire all staff members before he retires. The editor, Tom Friedman, argued that Canada's health care system "should be a model to others," but the editor's



wrote: "Are Americans who are sick, disabled in Canada, free-loading?" He said that the contention that Burney must wait for the Pres to go is "simply untrue." Indeed, he recalled that doctors in Washington advised him that he would have to wait nine months for a physical. Instead, he wrote to Ottawa and had his appointment in three days. Added Burney: "You, as Americans, generally believe that it is better to decide what to do in Canada before you come here."

Barbara Amiel, the secret of Operator 18, the world through Canadian eyes and a quartz alarm clock. An interesting story.

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COLUMN



The sobering thoughts of a giant scholar

BY DIANE FRANCIS

Famous Harvard University economist John Kenneth Galbraith was a border boy, born, like many Canadians, only 100 km from the United States. He essentially carved across the border, and over the years, became a teacher of students—including President John Kennedy, who, along with those other Democratic presidents, hired him as an economic adviser. But Galbraith's Canadian-style liberalism was mostly rejected by Americans, who prefer weak governments and strong Republican presidents. Still, some ideas remain rooted among Democrats, particularly the notion that deficits, mixed economies and social safety nets are acceptable under certain conditions. That is why neoconservative columnist William F. Buckley Jr., once described Galbraith as "one of America's most expensive Canadian experts."

Galbraith officially returned from Harvard as a professor in 1978, but he and his wife, Betty, still live in a sprawling house beside the leafy campus outside Boston. Born in 1908, as a young man he must have been considered beatishly tall at six feet, 8½ inches. Now somewhat stooped, he's still an exceptionally impressive figure. His Canadian manners intact, he introduces me to his wife, takes my coat and escorta me politely into his panelled library. We stop midway at the writing staircase to box with his 12-year-old cat, who "She'll still like to play, let her get primo old," he says.

Galbraith also still likes to play. He's a tennis-player with a great command of the language and a set record as Canadian Club. As witness with Galbraith in a conversation with economic historian, Author of more than 35 books, he is publishing shortly another. The *Gulf of Contentment*, which examines why the United States neglects its less fortunate citizens. Talking with Galbraith is also a rare opportunity to discuss Canada with someone who still follows our events with interest and is extremely proud of Canada's track record. It is

not to hear praise from someone as knowledgeable as Galbraith, given the despondent mood at home.

I keep a reasonably close watch on Canada. Diana family there. The Galbraiths are halfway between a clan and an affliction," he avails.

"Canada is, in many respects, a model for the United States. It has better record of looking after the underprivileged, has avoided the deterioration of its central cities and dealt with health care for an aging population. Canada has been more responsible in its dealings with the underclass. I think it goes back to a more concerned education system, more equitable

distribution of income and a more responsible system of government."

I suggest that another reason why Americans do not share the warmth with the less fortunate is just plain racism. The wealthier are disproportionately white and the less fortunate are disproportionately black, Hispanic or members of other minority groups. He agrees. "The fact that the underprivileged comes from minority groups in the United States, and not in Canada," he says, "is important—indeed a factor—that's unfortunate."

Canada's generous social programs cost a fortune, and we are deeply in debt as a result.

Bert Galtorsh says that Ottawa's \$450-billion debt and the other \$120 billion owed by provinces and municipalities are "still tolerable." However, he adds, the government should have raised income taxes, not imposed the Goods and Services Tax, to support the schemes. "Canada needed higher income taxes or the GST," he chose the GST. Higher income taxes may drive to Florida a few people who can easily afford to. But the car has sent thousands to Buffalo.

Still, Galbraith declares, "I have no great criticism of what the Canadian government does. On the whole, it's been a constructive force. I'm not a free trade theologian, but, broadly speaking, that is a movement in the right direction. Mexico, too. I have the feeling that the Free Trade Agreement is carrying the blame for two other things—the recession and notably harsh policies concerning interest rates by the Bank of Canada. This has caused a high dollar. Much of the adverse effect could be eased immediately with a monetary policy change."

Possessively, Canada's economic problems, and prosperity, are due to its proximity to the United States. "Canada is forced to suffer for taxes from the recession and financial speculation of the 1980s from anything involving free trade. It has always been the case for Canada that it is a victim of economic policies from the United States. On the other hand, I've tried to say that the Canadian government had a real concern for the value of the dollar and undue concern about monetary policy. That has had a chilling effect," he says.

He also disagrees with free trade critics who say that we are in danger of becoming America. Says Galbraith: "It's a singular feature of Canadians to believe every about this. But very little happens. Canada is too strong a word. I call it a kind of neuroticism worry everyone says. This defines the Canadian character—a marketing effort to distinguish itself from the United States. Canada will never be able to escape that influence. Canada and Poland are similar; they're both major regions of location."

As for Quebec, Galbraith is concerned about secessionist separation. "The race to make a cultural and political not economic," he says. "This is a world in which small countries survive, maybe even better than big ones—Finland, Switzerland, to name a couple. Quebec could independently survive by itself. But as a former Canadian, I would not like to see a Canada within Quebec."

That Galbraith thinks much at all about his birthplace proves that once a border boy, always a border boy. And it's the ultimate paradox that his esteemed place in U.S. history will be the one that he has done his best to dislodge. He has helped to build the most distinguished place in Canada's historical landscape. And he can be a champion and inspiration to many more. "I am a bit worried about the future of health care and racism south of the border," Galbraith's Canadian liberal in an interview here will eventually come to the United States. My guess is that it will happen sooner rather than later.

The Olympic Dream



SWEAT AND PAIN ON THE TRAIL TO OLYMPIC GLORY



In legends worldwide, mountains are the dwelling place of gods. They inspire, instill awe and scale their impetuosity. But even as they inspire the human frailty of those who make the attempt, what price may have for the ascent? Greeks to dedicate their greatest athletes; Romans to the mystic heroes who dwelled on Mount Olympus, the highest peak in Greece. Certainly, it will be at work in France, where athletes from more than 60 countries travel to the French Alps to compete in the 1992 winter edition of the modern Olympic Games. In a dozen sports and nearly five times that number of events, 2,000 young men and women will give performances on ice and snow that, at

their best, will seem to transcend mortal ability. In fact, they will be mere Olympians, their focus of inspiration justified by the expected pride of nations. May their visible acts of a year lifetime serve as a model of the relentless Olympic standard: "Faster, Higher, Stronger." And all, they will say, will be well.

The Olympic flame will ignite at Albertville, France, on Feb. 6, signifying the start of that country's third Winter Games. The event was inaugurated at Chamonix, France, in 1924. They will be the first Winter Olympics since Sarajevo in 1984, and the last to fall on the same year as the Summer Games. In 1994, in Lillehammer, Norway, a new four-year cycle of Winter Games will begin, separated by two years from the Summer Olympics.

The Games at Albertville and many other towns in France's

PHOTOGRAPH BY JEFFREY M. COHEN

Val d'Isère: competition sites in 10 French Alpine villages await the arrival of 2,000 athletes

Sixty years will also be the first Olympics since Berlin in 1936. For the last time since Hitler took the Olympic salute in Berlin in 1936, Germany will march into the arena under a single national flag. Canadians, in the throes of as horrendous constitutional debate, could conceivably be doing that for the last time in next year's Olympics.

Under the close eye of ancient Greeks, Olympic competitors dedicated themselves to training for 10 months before their games. The athletes who will do battle this winter in France have been placing their attacks on the outer limits of human performance for years. Men begin their preparations, knowingly or not, in childhood. Now, with little more than two months left before the flags rise over Albertville, there is only enough time to smooth out a few wrinkles and straighten—and tie—their backs down.

Canadian freestyle skier Koen Brewster has a particular reason for nervousness. Doublet ownership and legs that propel him through gravity-defying leaps and spins have earned Brewster to three successive world championships. No one carries a larger share of Canada's hopes for a gold medal in 1992. But the years have taken a toll on Brewster's ankles and back. On some days, he cannot jump it all without wincing in pain. In mid-November, Brewster was at Albertville, testing the Olympic ice surface in a pre-Games international competition and rehashing the performance that he hopes will capture the gold in February. But that competition left him damaged ankles and strained back in such pain that doctors advised him to suspend his training schedule in order to give the injured tissues time to recover. Even if Brewster's back responds to rest, he can't count on that to hold the confidence of the Canadian delegation could deliver (page 138).

Windsor, Ont., speedskater Clara Lorr established her medal class with a first-place finish at a World Cup race in Calgary in November. In mid-December, Lorr will be in the Alpine village of La Plagne site of the Olympic bobsled run, trying to memorize every ice-honed curve of the track, replacing its curvaceous turns independently on videotape—and in her mind's eye (page 22). In Calgary meanwhile, slalom Kerrin Lee-Gartner is watching a few soggy days of home life with her husband before flying to Italy next week for the season's first international World Cup race (page 24).

For every would-be medalist, the struggle is much the same to preserve the discipline of training in the face of mounting distractions. As the Games near, demands for public appearances and an athlete's own rising expectations can turn the most carefully planned training regime into disaster. From his own experience, Canadian figure skater Brian Orser, a silver medallist at Calgary in 1988, advises athletes following in his steps to prepare for an emotional roller coaster in the weeks ahead of—and after—the



Grenier says Grenier: "You are indoctrinated by a high going up—and a low going out" (page 22).

No single clutch of stars seems set to command attention quite the same way as the duet between Omer and his American rival, Brian Boitano, dominate Calgary. Still, Brewster will have to vanquish the formidable Soviet Victor Petrenko if he is to fulfill his golden promise. And those are all the ingredients for a showdown between the diminutive and intense Nobuo Ito of Japan and American Tonya Harding; the two figure skaters are the only women in the world whose competition performances have included triple Axels—head-spinning jumps in which their bodies complete five rotations in the air—but they do not have a lock on the gold! Prancer's dynamic Surya Bonaly, who has

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SPECIAL REPORT

performed a quadruple jump in practice, and American Kristi Yamaguchi is also strong contenders. On the slopes, American Patti Koenig's overall first-place finish in last year's women's World Cup of alpine racing makes her the challenger that French home-town favorite Carole Merle—who took the 1990-1991 World Cup super g race slalom title—must defeat on the way to the medal podium.

For Canadians, the figure and speed skating masses will produce some of the most exciting moments. Even before Browning's expected first appearance on Feb. 23, the Canadian pairs duo of Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisner—who finished first at a pre-Olympic tournament in Germany in mid-November—are likely to clinch second Nations Medallists and Alpine Denominators, but Canada's world champions, no runoff for gold. In the second week of the Games, attention will shift to short-track speed skaters, who will be competing for the first time for Olympic gold. Quebec's Sylvie Daigle will have a chance to better the world record that she set in the 500-m sprint event on the Almatyr track on Nov. 16.

The cross-country trials at Les Saisies could produce yet another Canadian medal, from former Canadian army cadet Myriam Bédard. The Quebec athlete came second in last season's World Cup series at the biathlon, a combination of cross-country skiing and marksmanship with rifles in the winter tactics of Nordic infantry (page 26). And with the formidable Eva Lutzov adding her skills to the Olympic hockey team, there is even the chance that Canada will break free of a losing streak in its own national sport. Canada last won a hockey gold in 1952 (page 42).

The ceremony opening the Games on Feb. 8 and the one 13 days later to extinguish the Olympic flame will both be held at Almatyr. And while the Games belong to the city, they will be seen by 56,000 people than they do to Sochi, a former duchy that sprawls across the steppe of the Altay to the west of 18,000-foot Mount Blinov. Chairman is also to Sochi and Gomel, the 1996 site of Frenier's other Winter Olympics, in 20 km southeast of the region. As told, the various events as well as the Olympic Village and media centers will be scattered among 13 villages in the most widely spread Games-ever held (page 24). But the distance that separates Olympic sites—in some as 118 km, from Volgograd (now Astrakhan) skied to Les Saisies (farther east)—and the priciest switchbacks on the roads that connect them, have caused engineers' continuing concern. Despite \$1 billion in improvements to the area's highways and rail services—and a reserve fleet of snowplows—an Alpine blizzard could paralyze the Games (page 58).

Other, less tangible uncertainties also overhang the 1998 Olympics. Experts are divided over whether Germany's newly united teams will reflect the daunting athletic muscle which that country's formerly Communist eastern half once fielded. Some say that the dismantling of East Germany's largely successful—but hardly authoritarian—sports regime has left its athletes disoriented and detracted. As for the Soviet Union, politics has split, rather than united, its remaining team. The three Baltic states have reasserted control of their Olympic committees and are planning to send separate Lithuanian, Estonian and Latvian

teams to Albertville. Their independence has already cost the Soviet hockey team its star goaltender, Larissa Astor Iltis. Other unusually independent Soviet republics may insist that their own flag and anthem accompany any of their athletes who mount the medal podium.

On a more positive note, Quebec's scheduled referendum on separation next fall could result in the Winter Olympics at Albertville, and the Summer Games that follow in July and August in Barcelona, setting the last two four-winter games. "It is not just time," says David Cardwell, president of the Canadian Olympic Association. Added the former gymnast, now a marketing executive in Toronto: "When the political climate changes, sport will mirror it."

Whatever the future allegiance of Canada's athletes, more than 120 of them will wear the Maple Leaf in France next February. The team the Canadian Olympic officials hope to announce officially on Jan. 30 will be the largest that the country has ever sent to the Winter Olympics—surpassing even the 117 who competed at Albertville. The anticipated presence among them of such stars as Browning and Bédard, Daigle and Lori Lee Gerber and Lutzov, holds out the prospect of the country's richest harvest of Winter Olympic medals, as well. Canada may also bring gold and silver in the non-snow sports of curling and speed skating, as well as freestyle aerial and biathlonskiing.

But the likelihood of Canadian athletes delivering their best medical performance ever at the Games also has an unsettling side. A new federal policy reported to be approved in December will dramatically redirect public sports funding away from potential medal winners, in favor of encouraging wider Canadian participation in sports (page 36).

But even in the shadow of the Olympic flame itself, the human drama is often most gripping away from the medalistic platform. For every medal awarded in February, six more will depart in empty-handed disappointment. Many will then face a difficult choice between abandoning their Olympic dream and keeping it alive for another try at Lillehammer—with just a two-year wait instead of the usual four. For a handful of the most desperate athletes, the drive to win at any cost at Albertville may expose a more sinister furnace—with legal chemical shortcuts to victory.

Dogging is only the most flagrant, however, of the seven bugbears that every Olympic athlete makes within aiquately-motivated—and often apparently deformed—body. The pursuit of the Olympic standard means fierce demands on human bone and tissue. The drama shows Browning's ankles to longer absorb the immense force of his body's impact on the ice at the end of his dancing jumps, which instead sustained possibly up to 10 times his weight. Skaters have reconstructed both of Lori Gerber's knees after the damaged them in spectacular falls. Lori's inferior knee testifies to a lesson with death when he landed flipped at a truck in Italy in 1987.

But the high price of Olympic glory should surprise no one. The gods have always demanded sacrifices of those who seek their favor.

CHRIS WOOD



Olympic mascot: an army of snowplowers will clear the passes between sites, but winter could disrupt the Games

from the crystalline platform. For every medal awarded in February, six more will depart in empty-handed disappointment. Many will then face a difficult choice between abandoning their Olympic dream and keeping it alive for another try at Lillehammer—with just a two-year wait instead of the usual four. For a handful of the most desperate athletes, the drive to win at any cost at Albertville may expose a more sinister furnace—with legal chemical shortcuts to victory.

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But the high price of Olympic glory should surprise no one. The gods have always demanded sacrifices of those who seek their favor.

THERE'S A PLACE WHERE YOUR BARSTOOL'S ALWAYS WARM.

THE ICE MELTS FAST.

AND THE SONG IN THE JUKEBOX NEVER CHANGES.

IT'S A PLACE YOU'LL FIND SOUTHERN COMFORT.

SOUTHERN COMFORT



A concrete curb running parallel to Ottawa's Rideau Canal is only 18 inches high, but Kurt Browning—three-time world figure skating champion and one of the most athletic jumpers in the sport's history—can easily scale the step. "My back's really screwed up," says the 15-year-old Browning, visiting Ottawa to practice and train in a quiet hotel and ice. Browning demonstrates the jump that dislodged his back. The skater, he explains, uses his black overcoat while about him, is that his back is so loose it has enough flexibility to absorb the shock of landing—which instead is carried through to his lower back. Low back, Browning's injury soon passes through the Canadian sports fraternity when media reports quote the doctor's doctors as having warned him to abandon his Olympic ambitions—or face permanent damage to his spine. But while he expresses confidence that his injury will heal in time for February's Games in Albertville, France, Browning admits to another nagging concern: the sheer intensity of Olympic competition. "Thinking about the Olympics gets a bit scary sometimes and it has right here," he said, peeling off his top. "It's real weird and I don't like it."

Butterflies have never been Browning's nemesis. Under Steve Orser, Canada's all-around winner in the Calgary Games and the man he succeeded as Canadian champion, Browning has aviation wired with nerves on his way to winning his world titles. After an eighth-place finish at Calgary, Browning went to the 1988 world championships in Albertville, where he became the first skater ever to successfully complete four aerial revolutions during a jump in competition. The maneuvering "Quad" is unknown, and now assured Browning's place in figure skating history.

But the quadruple quad and other leaps in Browning's repertoire place a punishing toll on his free foot, seven-year frame. Years of enduring such punishment as the ice has left his tendons and bones bent and fatigued—to the point that speculation was widespread last week that he may be unable to compete at the Olympics next February. Browning himself played down the concern, noting that he had experienced back trouble during the 1989 Skate America International in Indianapolis, as well as at the 1991 Canadian championships in Saskatoon—and even during the late-November Lutje Trophy competition at the Olympic rink in Albertville, where he took the gold. Still, the many forced lens to postpone the resumption of his training program. And Browning's competitors will watch closely to see how—or whether—he

performs at his next scheduled appearance, a western Canadian regional championship that begins on Dec. 11 in Prince George, B.C.

But it's Browning's shiftest no-ice personality, as much as his athletic strength, that makes him a hot ticket among audiences. Even without an Olympic gold medal, Browning has already capitalized on the buzz with a string of commercial-endorsements: a television special and, most recently, a joint-venture with Canadian entrepreneur John E. Moore, who has produced a book and broadcast. Johnny Moore, who has covered figure skating since 1985, and who argues that Browning "may be the best free skater ever," added Moore: "He is more than just a great athlete. Kurt absolutely burns on the ice."

For a time, however, Browning's off-the-chaire threatened to overshadow his on-ice grace. Within the polite community of figure skaters, Browning's high-spirited lifestyle and pale-knit extortions to accommodate to "back-butt" marked a radical, if undeniably colorful, departure from other skating personalities. Since capturing the world championship in Paris in 1988, Browning has made a conscious effort to restrain his behavior. "My interests were becoming more interesting than my skating, and that was wrong."

But as Browning prepares for Albertville, he is again letting on the stage—at least on ice. Browning acknowledges that he has, in essence, settled for "smart, businesslike" programs that do not blow anybody's socks off. But the 143-skater cast pool of such demanding tests as back-to-back triple jumps as well as less trademark Quad. In order to win the gold medal, he says, the will need all of his bandaging techniques. "If I play it too carefully, I'll lose," he says, matter-of-factly. "If you are fixed or tentative in any way, it will outweigh two months of thinking that you are going to win."

Even though Browning describes his love for skating as "impulsive speed, power and fun," Albertville seems likely to be his last appearance in competition. As the high physical price of his extraordinary athletic achievements becomes more evident, he says, "I am tired of losing with slides off the line, and I am tired of all the falls is a practice." Added the Gardner, N.H., native: "I never remember thinking that an Olympic gold was my ultimate goal. I always looked to the short term, just a couple of medals ahead." With the Albertville games now barely more than two months away, the only honor missing from Browning's career—Olympic gold—is moving within his short-term sights.

BRUCE WALLACE in Ottawa

Pain, Presence, Magic

THREE-TIME WORLD CHAMPION

KURT BROWNING RISKED HIS HEALTH FOR OLYMPIC GOLD

Browning: the first skater to hurl his body through four revolutions in a jump in competition

A Clear Sight On The Gold

MYRIAM BEDARD SHOOTS AND SKIS WITH THE BEST



Her eyes sparkle, a hand brushes a tangle of hair back from her forehead and a smile lights up her face as Myriam Bedard recalls her first biathlons, a grueling combination of marksmanship and cross-country skiing, in 1985. "I could shoot the rifle, but I didn't know how to ski," she said with a soft laugh, as she relaxed at front of a roaring fire during a national biathlon team training camp at a lodge on Silver Star Mountain near Vernon, B.C., last week. "I had to borrow all the equipment—ski poles and a big pair of men's boots—but our relay team won the race. It was great fun." Bedard, from Neuville, a suburb of Quebec City, was then a 13-year-old member of the Canadian youth squads taking part in regional winter sports games. The following year, using \$200 of the \$240 she earned by attending the army cadet summer camp, Bedard bought her own cross-country ski equipment. And just a year later, she was the 1987 Canadian junior biathlon champion. This year, not only did Bedard become the first Canadian to win a World Cup biathlon event, but with two golds, two silvers and one bronze medal in the six competitions during the season that ended last March, she finished second overall—the highest World Cup ranking ever by a North American biathlete.

For Bedard, the rapid ascent from a sharp back "logistical progress." Having joined the cadets "because all my friends were there," Bedard learned how to shoot. Once she had her own ski equipment, she joined a local club to learn the sport properly. That is when her love affair with the biathlon began. Says Bedard, a mere five feet, three inches and 110 lbs., who will be 22 on Dec. 22: "I love the challenge. While it's physically demanding, it is such a mental sport. You must really concentrate and plan every part of the race ahead of time."

The Winter Games in Albertville, France, next February will mark the first time that women will compete for Olympic medals in the biathlons. There are two individual events, one over + physically

demanding 15-km course, the other a 7.5-km "sprint." There is also a team relay event, in which three biathletes race the 7.5-km course. Elapsed time is the deciding factor in all of the races. In the longest event, each biathlete must stop at the shooting station four times and fire 20 shots from a .22-caliber rifle—20 from prone at targets 50 m away and the size of a dollar coin, and 10 from standing position if targets the size of a hockey puck. Contestants have one minute added to their times for each missed target. In the sprint, they fire five shots during two stops at the shooting station, firing a penalty of 250 m of extra skiing for each miss.

Bedard remained in 1989 at the world junior championships just for her natural ability had carried her—and how hard she would have to work to reach the top. "I thought I could win a medal at those worlds, but now I know that was unrealistic," she recalls. "I finished fourth, but not one-tenth of a second behind of third and 20 seconds out of first." In 1991, she says, everything came together because she was more dedicated and focused.

A \$7,000 annual grant from Sport Canada and a salary for public relations work for a real estate company let Bedard concentrate on her sport. With a new season beginning on Dec. 23, there is next year's World Cup overall title and the Olympics. Said Bedard: "I could say, I am the best Canadian ever, and that's it." But instead, I say to myself, "Now you have to be the best in the world." It is my nature to always be looking for something better.

With the Olympics still months away, Bedard already feels the burden of being one of Canada's best medal hopes at Albertville. "People are asking me how many medals I am going to win," she says with a sigh. "It is difficult—I don't want that pressure. You want to do well at the Olympics, but you must remember that if you don't win, it is not the end of the world." That said, Bedard concedes with a smile that she intends "to still be around for the 1996 Games"—still looking for something better, still striving to be the best.

HAL QUINN at Silver Star Mountain



Bedard with her biathlon rifle: "I say to myself, 'Now you have to be the best in the world.' It is my nature to be looking for something better."

A Rocketeer On Ice

BOBSLEDDER CHRIS LORI COURTS SPEED AND DANGER



Clad in a blue sweat suit, Chris Lori sits reflectively beside a Jacques in a small uranium, looking out onto a mass-sabotage backyard in Windsor, Ont. But the affluent surroundings are in contrast to the current personal fortunes of Canada's most decorated bobsled racer. In fact, the sprawling home belongs to Lori's parents. At 39, the athletic, muscular athlete still occupies his childhood bedroom, where a row of stuffed animals adorns one shelf. And despite his ranking at the top flight of world bobsledders—it was confirmed when he placed first early in November in a World Cup competition in Calgary—Lori's only regular income is a \$600-a-month stipend from Sport Canada. Still, after eight years of training and competing at the dangerous, ice-blown curves of the bobsled track, Lori's single-minded pursuit of speed may finally be about to pay off. With one World Cup championship season already behind him, from 1988 to 1989, his sights now are set on becoming the second Canadian ever to steer a four-man bobsled to Olympic gold, after Quebec's Walter Emery's victory at Sarajevo, Austria, in 1960. Still, Lori is leery. "We have shown that we can compete with the best in the world."

Lori's quest for Olympic victory rests on a supreme confidence in his athletic abilities. Since he was 9, when he could "run faster than any kid on the block," he has been expecting to compete one day in the Games. While he was studious in administrative studies at London's University of Western Ontario, where he received a B.A. in 1986, his performance in the classroom, a grueling 10-event contest, earned him a place on the national track-and-field team. But when he failed to qualify for Olympic competition in that sport in 1984, Lori switched his athletic focus to the much-promising high-speed逞能 of bobsledding.

It is a sport whose powerful qualities that he developed as a distance runner prove to be a decisive asset. Both two- and four-man crews try to gain maximum momentum as they push aside—weighing up to 700 kg—for about 30 m into the downhill chute, before jumping aboard and letting gravity take over. An explosive start is essential to victory. But equally important is the driver's

precise control over the steering ropes attached to a sled's runners so it hurtles down the mile-long icy course, reaching speeds of up to 95 km/h. At that velocity, the track's looping turns create pressures many times the force of gravity, so powerful that crew members cannot lift their heads from their customary task. Lori's teammates—John Gralish, 26, of Calgary; Ken LeBlanc, 23, of Beaverton, Ore.; and Douglas Carter, 24, of Prescott, Ont.—are relying on their helmets for more than simple safety. At racing speeds, even a split-second loss of control can lead to a spectacular crash.

Lori wears the marks from one disaster. A vivid scar stretches across his chin from his neck to just above the right side of his mouth. It is a constant reminder of a crash in 1987 in Cervinia, Italy, when he flipped his sled at 80 mph. The impact broke his nose and collarbone and tore a piece of flesh from his face. Back in competition in just six weeks, Lori underwent reconstructive facial surgery a year later. Now, says Lori, he no longer gets "a big rush from hurtling down a hill. I am concentrating as much on calculating the turn and feeling the possesses of the track that it's far less a thrill. It's a very tense, competitive situation."

Indeed, the edge of victory means that when he steered his four-man team to a World Cup gold medal on Nov. 6 in Calgary, he beat the second-place German team by a mere 0.14 seconds. Two weeks later, his team placed sixth in a race at Winterberg, Germany—trailing the leader by less than a second. To restore his competitive edge before the Games, Lori plans to spend eight days in December mapping and visualizing the turns and tight corners of the Olympic track at La Plagne, France. Then, as a safety measure, his team will fly to Calgary for two weeks of training. There, Lori's 12-kilogram sled requires full muscle and grueling runs in which the four-foot, 21-much sled is hauled up and down while being pulled by hand in his shoulders. It will be a sweat-and-pain-filled but four weeks of preparation for the Olympic stage. But, says Lori with an optimism tempered by realism, "Winning medals is what everything, and so is making Canadians proud—those few who recognize our existence."

PAUL KAHRE in Windsor

Look the fastest lad on the block at home in Windsor, Ont., hopes to hurtle to gold in France

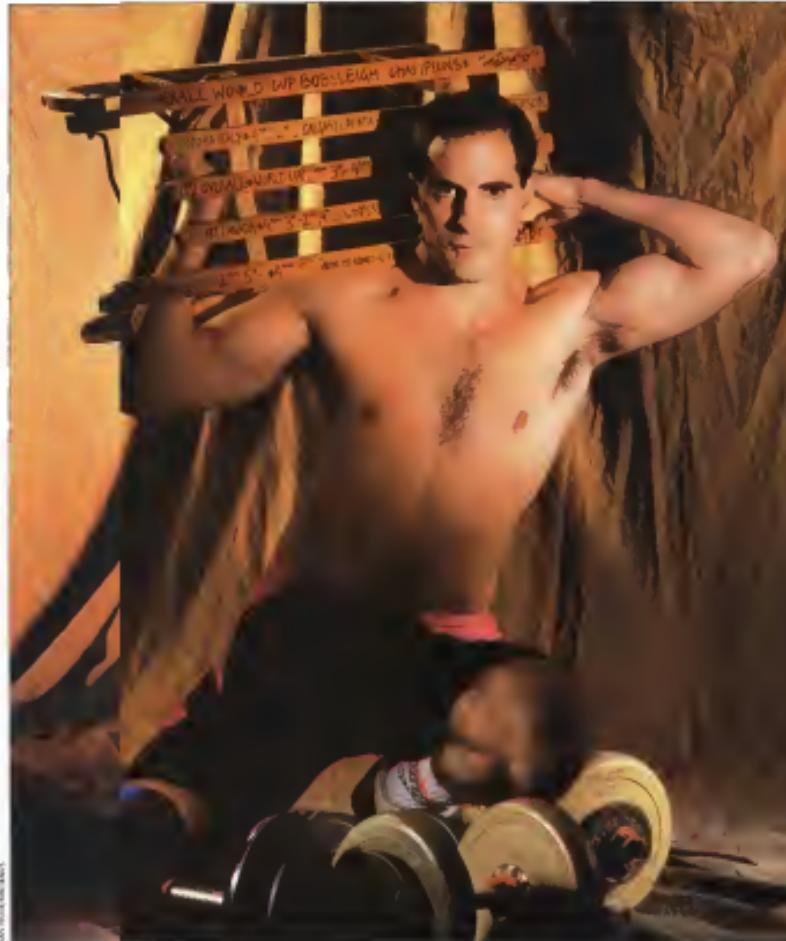


PHOTO BY MICHAEL S. GOODMAN

Skiing On Dreams

KERRIN LEE-GARTNER: 'EVERYTHING HAS TO BE RIGHT'



The tall, fair-haired woman dressed in a T-shirt and an emerald-green sweatshirt was enjoying what she calls "being normal." After three weeks of intensive training in Austria, Canada's top-ranked skier, downhill specialist Kerrin Lee-Gartner, 25, was taking a few precious days off rest at home, just three bedrooms away in a quiet Calgary neighbourhood where she shares with her husband, former skier and soccer player Max Gartner. But the routine will be brief. Despite eight grueling years of international racing as a member of the Canadian ski team—interrupted by knee injuries that would have retired lesser competitors—she now has her sights fixed on the most intense competition of them all: the Olympic Games. Says Lee-Gartner, whose best finish at the 1988 Calgary Games was an eighth place in the combined-downhill and slalom event: "I wanted another shot at the gold medal. The dream does not die that easily."

Especially not for a skier who grew up in Rosedale, B.C., two doors away from Nancy Greene, who won Olympic gold and silver medals on the old slopes of Grouse in 1968 (page 41). "Nancy Greene was a cornerstone influence," says Lee-Gartner. "She is why Rosedale produces so many competitive skiers." Another reason was Red Mountain, just above the skier's family house. It was on Red Mountain that Kerrin Lee, then 10, first learned to ski on a pair of skis and became the youngest member of the local ski club. At 16, Kerrin competed in the local Nancy Greene beginner league, advancing quickly to more senior competition. Lee-Gartner has always enjoyed the strong support of her family, a trait that she says she counted on heavily during her recovery from two serious accidents during her national team career.

Often, her parents travelled with her to competitions, volunteering their time to race officials—but seldom skipping themselves, says Lee-Gartner. "Both were from Saskatchewan. As for the young downskier herself, by 18 she had qualified for the Canadian national C team—two notches below the best—skipping that world-championship race at Bormio, Italy, in February 1988.

A year later, disaster struck. Harting at close to 68

m.p.h. down a World Cup course at Val d'Isère, France, during her second World Cup season, Lee-Gartner struck a rock with her right ski. "I stopped the ski but my body kept going," she recalled, "wearing both the ankle and knee ligaments of my right knee." Surgery reconstructed the shattered ligaments, but it took eight months of daily physiotherapy before she was able to return to the slopes for the 1988-1989 season. There, she discovered that her physical recovery had returned her only part of the way to competitive form. "Physically, you can come back," says the athlete. "But it is a lot tougher to do it mentally."

Her toughness would be tested again. On Feb. 27, 1990, in the last event of the year's World Cup season at Steamboat Springs, Colo., Lee-Gartner flew over a bump and landed face-first onto her skin. That time, her left knee broke. "Heard it snap," she recalls, "just an unacceptably painful snap." Undeterred by the accident and the additional surgery that followed, three months later she headed down the aisle of a Calgary church to marry Rosedale Max, the Australian former coach of the Canadian women's Alpine ski team. They travel together and share a love for golf (she has a 13 handicap). "It is unusual for a Stetson American skier to be married," said the 6-ft.-6-in., 200-lb. freestyle skier. "But for me, it is like having another backbone. He understands the sport and my dreams."

The dreams remain focused on Olympic gold. To realize them, she will have to turn to the support of their Mr. Atkins: the man who became Canadian Alpine champion four years ago at Prince George, B.C., 90 km northeast of Burntwood, Alta., her best-ever international performance was a third-place finish in a World Cup event last season. Said Lee-Gartner: "That made me realize all those games were worth it, that I had another Olympic chance." She acknowledges that she will need more than a little luck to turn that chance into reality. "Everything has to be right on the day of the race," she added. "The right ski, the right weather moment, the right starting number." After returning from two non-olympic injuries to lead Canada's ski team, Lee-Gartner may be overdue for good fortune in February.

JOHN HOWSE in Calgary

Lee-Gartner: while most competitors are single, she considers her husband to be 'another backbone'



JOHN HOWSE

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Indelible Memories

1988 OLYMPIC SILVER MEDALLIST BRIAN ORSER RECALLS THE GLORY



The pressures of Tremblay's city half square were tested in an unexpected performance. A photograph was taken in the area as a backdrop for a picture of Olympic double silver medallist and former world-champion figure skater Brian Orser. When the photo session ended, Orser put on his skates and took a look at the ice—carefully stretching and warming up with the compact elegance that carried him to eight Canadian men's titles between 1981 and 1988, in addition to his international honors. Orser is now skating professionally, and is an exhaust account for Maclean's. He recalled his own experiences of the tension and telephone calls that provide an appetizer on the Olympic stage.

It seems incredible that four years have gone by since the Olympic Winter Games in Calgary, and that in less than these short months, our national team will be battling for Olympic gold in Albertville, France. Just the thought of the tough competition that our skaters will soon face has me on edge. I am a competitive thinker, leading a math of analysis, surging through my body. Looking ahead to the Games, he brings back a flood of vivid memories from Calgary. I will never forget how my heart pounded when the huge crowd of 68,000 people in McMahon Stadium jumped to their feet and cheered wildly as I carried the Canadian flag into the opening ceremonies.

Can I erase the memory of how that warm reception quickly gave way to the mounting pressure to vanquish my archrival, Brian Boitano of the United States, and win the gold medal for all of Canada? In my mind's eye, I can still clearly see the tiny mistake in the triple jump that cost me the gold, but on the final day of the Games, my feeling of disappointment gave way to a sense of indelibly as the Olympic Game flickered and went out—a harrowing week in my life was over.

It was not supposed to end the way it did. I was the world champion and won the silver medal at the 1984 Games in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. The whole country was eagerly anticipating a gold-medal performance in Calgary. When my name was finally called and I滑出了 onto the ice, the Olympic Böcklebühne seemed to be crackling with energy. Suddenly, there I was—Brian Orser, from small-town



PHOTOGRAPH BY GUY LAFON

Orser looks back at winning silver: "I was still clearly seeing the tiny mistake in the triple jump that cost me the gold."

Olympic gold was going to be easy. In fact, my preparations for the Olympics actually began when I met with my coach and manager, Doug Leigh, in June, 1987. A full year wouldn't before one Canadian skater's entrance into McMahon Stadium. In our meeting, we discussed the upcoming Games and set a daunting goal: to win nothing less than the gold medal in Calgary.

Almost immediately, we set monthly, weekly and daily training goals, but to take the gold in Calgary, we knew that I would have to peak at the highest level of physical and

mentally, completely alone in the middle of the rink in front of 20,000 people. I was trying to repeat over and over, "This is it, this is the Olympics."

Then, the first strains of "The Star," Russian composer Denis Shostakovich's epic composition celebrating the Russian Revolution, started, and for the next 4½ minutes I was lost in a world of my own. I planned every ounce of concentration and energy I could muster into my routine, and when I landed my final triple jump, the Böcklebühne was vibrating with thunderous applause. Like the parting though, I felt that I had spared none of the last ounce in me and that the gold medal was mine. All that remained was for me to clutch the podium and accept it. For the next couple of minutes, with the medal all but in my grasp, I was filled with a feeling of overwhelming joy. I finally knew what it felt like to win the gold.

Then came the crushing, gut-wrenching letdown. I knew that Boitano had also skated exceptionally well, and then I got the signal that all was not in my memory today. The host official slowly raised two fingers in the air. It was then that I realized another I was second, and my division of Olympic gold vanished into the cold Calgary night. With the whole country, if not the entire sporting world watching us in admiration, I had to come back down to earth without showing my deep disappointment.

All I could think back, I am still stunned that I could have soared so high and fallen so low in just a flicker of time. But as the months went by, I rediscovered the fact that just to compete in the Olympic Games is a rare and wonderful experience. After all, only a handful of the world's top athletes ever get an opportunity to compete in the Games. And only a very few of them leave the Games with a medal.

And even though I was the reigning world champion of the discipline, I never forgot for one second that winning the Olympics actually began when I met with my coach and manager, Doug Leigh, in June, 1987, a full year wouldn't before one Canadian skater's entrance into McMahon Stadium.

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SPECIAL REPORT

mental training, almost as the very eve of the competition. To peak precisely at that point, however, required complete harmony among coach Leigh, my choreographer, Utey Kauder, and myself.

That is not easy to accomplish in an Olympic year. Demands from the media and the pressure of the Games not only increase the pressure on the athletes, but also create hundreds of distractions. The television networks, newspapers and magazines all want time for interviews, and I felt that as national and world champion, I had to accommodate everyone. But finally, Leigh intervened and literally locked the door of the Orilla Oval arena, where we were training, behind us.

Despite the cut-control that Leigh demanded over our training regimen, the promise to win the gold in Calgary continued to mount. It somehow even lasted that. I might add short of my goal, it would trigger a rash of negative thoughts. As a result, the actions and responsibilities of the people involved in our training process came into my own performance. Every time my coach was asked, "How's Brian doing?" his reply was always, "We are right on track." In the end, the intimacy that we created as that small ice rink in Orilla between my coach, choreographer, and family was quite beautiful.

But winning takes more than harmony and positive thinking. It also requires brute determination. And during the early summer of 1987, I stuck doggedly to the set plan. I started each day at 5 a.m. with a high-energy breakfast of organic fluid, including granola, nuts, raisins, nuts, freshly squeezed orange juice and coffee. Then, I left for the Orilla arena for six hours of intense, uninterrupted training. In 1988, figure skating still contained a compulsory figure requirement, and I would spend the first two or three hours working on my highly demanding figure routine, training separate partners onto the ice with my skating.

After three hours of work, I would eat another high-energy meal. That one usually consisted of what we called "power balls," home-made from protein powder, nuts, almonds, peanut butter, nuts and brewer's yeast. Following that, I practiced my actual Olympic routine for about those hours. I had my own apartment in Orilla, and when I arrived home I would usually prepare a healthy meal of chicken or fish, along with fresh organically grown vegetables. But despite the heavy workload, my training was not over. In the evening, I would either head to the Orilla YMCA or back to the rink for an hour of weight training and running. Finally, at about 9 p.m., I would wind down by watching a movie video—and prepare to do it all over the next day.

By sticking with a tightly controlled training program, I was able to take some of the pressure off myself because I could carefully measure my progress. But for many other figure skaters, a more extreme approach is often the norm. Canadian figure skater and three-time world champion Kurt Browning of Canada, like me, takes a completely different approach. In situations where I would try to ease the pressure through a methodical training program, Browning actually tries to add to the pressure he is under—to improve his performance. If the competition is approaching

tight and the pressure is not there, he does not train well. In fact, the normal pattern for Browning is to skip below his capabilities just before world championships. Then, when everyone is starting to worry that he is not ready for the big event, Browning arrives and skates like the great champion that he is.

Browning's main rival for Olympic gold, Victor Petrenko of the Soviet Union, on the other hand, follows a training pattern similar to my own. But because of the political turmoil in his homeland, he left the Ukraine part city of Odessa in September and is training in Boston. That is a big change because that, for me, such a disruption would have been disastrous.

Browning and Petrenko will also have to battle Christopher Bowman of the United States, who two months ago won a major U.S. competition and is now a clear threat to win the gold in Albertville. Bowman is so enthusiastic and dedicated that Sports Illustrated's pants-were-lifted has him as "Hans Brinker from hell." Bowman, who sometimes interacts his coaches with his caustic approach to training, is now living in Florida and family was quite beautiful.



Calgary, 1988: Even discipline, intensive training and a diet of 'power balls' focused the final effort to win a gold.

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Johnson returns from Seoul; new rules will encourage competitors—at all levels

Sport Canada, the Health and Welfare Canada department that oversees Canadian athletes. In October, former Olympic runner Alain Hoffman was transferred from his job as director general, making her, in the words of one Sport Canada official, "the fall guy for the Johnson affair." Hoffman, who is now in charge of strategic planning at another branch of Health and Welfare Canada, had held the athletes' job for a year, during which Sport Canada implemented several measures aimed at reducing the reported medal performances by Canadian athletes.

But in the post-Seoul climate, critics charged that federal policies—encouraging linking athletes' funding to their performance—had turned an ethic of victory at all costs. They pointed to a 1988 federally commissioned study, *Toward 2000*, which suggested that the goal of federal policy should be to enable athletes to win. But Hoffman is angered by attempts to "devalue" the language in *Toward 2000*. "The overwhelming majority of Canadian athletes don't cheat," she says. "Those few who chose to do so did it because there was a subservience of doping to their sport or because of the commercial opportunities that go along with winning. Government policy wasn't a factor."

Health and Welfare sportologists have also argued that sports federations have also required reform with success. But Marlys Blackhurst, a member of the federal task force, notes that since Seoul these attitudes may be in the process of being replaced by a greater concern for fairness. "Seoul Blackhurst: "Fair play is one of our most strongly held values and Canadians were horrified by what happened in Seoul."

In fact, opinion polls done for the task force by Decima Research Inc. reveal that while Canadians still want to see their athletes competing internationally, they do not sacrifice victory at any cost. Blackhurst insists that Ottawa will not put the commitment to high-performance athletics "in the long term," she added, she believes that Canada will generate more international success through by encouraging amateur participation in sports. Such recognition, she adds, and the possibility of financial support for those now at the pinnacle of their sport—but not awarded some ribbons. "We think," she said, "that the post-Johnson backlash may mean that Canadian athletes 'will cheer the loudest, look the best, but not win anymore.' For Canadian Olympians, Abernethy in February and Bacelona in July and August may be the last gasp of Ottawa's current method of engineering champions."

SPECIAL REPORT

Victory's Cost

CANADA SHIFTS FROM REWARDING THE MEDALLISTS



It is a chastened—and much slower—Ben Johnson who now struggles to regain the operating form and the lightning he once commanded. But because of the vicious scandal that stripped him of his 1988 Seoul Olympics gold medal at the 100-m sprint, Johnson will cast a long shadow over other Canadian Olympians. The crisis, which tested Johnson and several other Canadian athletes, angered the federal government to impose tough new anti-doping measures, including more frequent, and often random, testing for drug use among the country's best athletes. "I accept that we have to be tested, but it is becoming extreme," said Calgary swimmer Mark Tewksbury, 23, the world-record holder in the 100-m backstroke. Tewksbury has been cleared for drug use 13 times in seven months and now fears he'll be tested again. "I'm not afraid of failing," he admits. "I wouldn't have a problem if other countries were doing it, too, but it is frustrating being

a leader when no one else is following." With drug tests costing the government as much as \$300 each, "to suddenly say that he would profit" to us the money spent "emboldens me to swim better." But his advice is going unheeded. Since the Seoul fiasco, the federal government, while increasing its annual budget for controlling drug use in 1988, has established the Canadian Anti-Doping Organization to oversee stricter monitoring. But that is only the initial outcome of the Johnson affair. Since the Seoul Games, and the subsequent inquiry by Ontario Supreme Court Justice Charles Dales, Ottawa has undertaken a complete re-examination of Canadian athletics. A three-part, year-long federal task force examined the existing policy and report to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Minister Pierre Pettigrew in mid-December. Its interim report is to recommend a shift in emphasis away from funding elite athletes and towards encouraging fair play and wider participation in sports by all Canadians.

The impact of these impending changes has already been felt at the most senior levels of

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Alpine Playground

INTRODUCING THE GAMES, AND THE STRONGEST PLAYERS, OF 1992

ALPINE SKIING: A popular pastime in the Alps since the turn of the century, the thrilling downhill events require modern technology—stabilizing skis and snowmaking machines—to bring them into the Olympic mainstream. Formerly added to the Winter Games of 1936, Alpine skiing quickly became one of the glamour sports. Men and women compete separately in five events: downhill (a test of pure speed), slalom (a steep course, but with technically demanding twists and turns through gates); giant slalom (a longer course); the super giant slalom (longer and steeper); and the Alpine combined, in which skiers compete in separate downhill and slalom competitions and their marks are combined. The 1992 Games will also feature speed skiing as a demonstration event—on a steep run in which contestants try to break the world speed record of 140 km/h.

The contest: Western Europeans, particularly the Italians, Swiss, French and Austrians, dominate all events. Canada's best chance for a medal lies with Calgary downhill specialist Karen Loo-Gauthier.

BATTELIN: Part of the Winter Games since they began at Chamonix, France, in 1924, the event consists of two cross-country skiing with target shooting. The sport has a long military history—skiing contestants served as the front line of Nordic arenas for two centuries. Until 1924, the event was known as the military patrol. When the Winter Games resumed in 1948 after a wartime suspension, organizers dropped the event because of its military associations. It resurfaced during the 1960 Winter Games in Innsbruck. There are individual events for men (10 km, 20 km and a four-by-7.5-km relay) and women (7.5 km, 15 km and a three-by-7.5-km relay).

The contest: Germany is dominated by Germany and the Soviet Union. But Myriam Bédard of Neuville, Que., who placed second in the 1990 World Cup, is a strong medal contender.

BONSBORG: Invented in Switzerland in the 1870s as a holiday pastime for the idle rich, the high-speed, high-risk sport has been part of the Olympic Games since 1924. Teams of two or four men plummet down winding, ice-laced tracks roughly a mile long at speeds of up to 95 km/h. In alpine style, the four-man event weighs up to 700 lb.

The contest: A Canadian team led by Chen Lorr of Westjet, Ont., 1990's World Cup champion in the four-man event, poses a strong challenge to long-standing East German and Swiss dominance.

FREEKYLE SKIING: Two of the three freestyle disciplines (bullet and aerial) remain as demonstration events—all three were demonstrations at the 1988 Games in Calgary. But since at the third category, aerials, get their first opportunity to compete for Olympic gold at Albertville, where separate contests for men and women competitors will be part of the official medal program. The mogul event emerged originally in the Alps in the late 1960s. Contestants perform two aerial maneuvers (specific turns or positions in the air) while navigating a steep, bumpy course.

The contest: Canada excels in the two categories that are still

the contest. Men's skip Kevin Martin of Edmonton and women's skip Julie Sutton of Victoria both lead ranks, as the four-member teams are known, capable of victory at Albertville. They both won silver medals in the 1990 world championships.

HOCKEY: Canadian teams dominated the sport from its Olympic beginning, at the Summer Games of 1900 and in the Winter Games from 1924 on. They won the gold medal in five of the six tournaments. But Canada has failed to capture a medal in the sport since it was a bronze in 1968. Over that period, the Soviet Union has dominated.

The contest: With the Soviet Union in political disarray, and with the brilliant 16-year-old forward Eric Lindros playing with the Canadians squad, Canada re-emerges as a legitimate medal contender.

FIGURE SKATING: A staple of the Winter Olympics from the start, it is the most subjective winter sport to judge—so a rule change this year promises to further complicate the task. Skaters will continue to

three-time—World Cup champion, as well poised for gold, if he can overcome back problems. East Germans won the women's gold in the past three Games, Canada's best chance lies with Josée Chastang of Laval, Que., sixth in last year's World Cup. The Soviets are consistently strong both in pairs, where Canada's Lloyd Eisler and Isabelle Brasseur are contenders, and in ice dance, where Canadian-Russian Paul and Isabelle Hudon, who skate for France, are likely medalists.

HOKEY SHINING: Practiced by armies engaged in winter campaigns against mountain terrain, Nordic cross-country skiing became part of military competition in Norway in 1786. A Winter Olympics event since 1924, it is now divided into six categories in the strict cross-country sense: sprint (men's 10-, 15- and 30-km runs, as well as a 44-km three-hour 10-km race); in the same categories, women have 5-km, 10-, 15- and 20-km runs; and a 30-km three-hour 10-km race. The second, anomaly category in the Nordic cross-country, featuring a 70-km race followed by a 15-km relay.

The contest: Dominated by Germans, Scandinavians and Soviets, Canada is not a significant medal contender.

SPEED SKATING: Men's speed skating has been part of the Winter Olympics since they began in 1896 as a separate category for men; women's speed skating was started at 1990. In traditional long track (500-m) speed events, competitors compete against the clock over five distances for men (500 m, 1,000 m, 1,500 m, 5,000 m and 10,000 m) and four for women (500 m, 1,000 m, 1,500 m and 3,000 m) and 5,000 m. A more dynamic version of speed skating entered the Olympic schedule as a medal sport for the first time at Albertville. It is short-track racing, in which groups of as many as eight skaters compete around eight 150-m laps on an ice surface smaller than a soccer field. Individual short-track events are 500 m for women and 1,000 m for men; relays are 3,000 m for women and 5,000 m for men.

The contest: Quebec's Quebec Boucher captured two gold medals at Sarajevo in 1984, but Sweden, Germany and the Soviet Union have won most men's medals, while the eastern Germans have dominated the women's events. In short track, Canada's main medal contender is Sylvie Daigle of Sherbrooke, Que., who set a 500-m world record at a pre-Olympic meet in Albertville on Nov. 16.

SKI JUMPING: A sport with a long tradition in Europe, ski jumping has been part of the Winter Olympics since 1936. A relatively recent addition to the program is the 70 m and 90 m based on the distance from the point of takeoff to the landing zone.

The contest: Scandinavians, Germans and Eastern Europeans are consistent winners. Canada is not a major medal contender.



demonstration events. In last season's Grand Prix events, Philippe Laroche of Le Bourget, Que., won the overall gold medal and David Walker of Thetford Bay, Ont., won the bronze in biathlon. Canada's top-ranked mogul skier, Leanne Morrissey-Henry, who lives in Naples, Fla., was the bronze medal in the women's 1991 Grand Prix.

CURLING: A demonstration sport at the 1936 and 1992 Games, curling disappeared from the Olympic arena until its return at the demonstration level in Calgary in 1988. It will have the same status at Albertville, although the Canadian Curling Association and other organizations are lobbying for its recognition as an official sport in future Winter Games.

competitors in the four traditional categories—individual men and women, pairs and ice dance. But for the first time at the Olympic level, there will be on-ice-drama figures, a technical—and relatively easy to judge—category that formerly accounted for 30 per cent of the mark in individual competition. Instead, the men's and women's 20-minute short program (highlighting specific moves and jumps) will determine one-third of the score, and a 45-minute free-skating program (showcasing the skaters' artistry) will account for the rest.

The contest: No one nation dominates all events. In the individual men's category, Americans won the gold in the past two Winter Olympics. New, Kurt Browning of Caroline, Alta., the reigning—and

three-time—World Cup champion, is well poised for gold, if he can overcome back problems. East Germans won the women's gold in the past three Games, Canada's best chance lies with Josée Chastang of Laval, Que., sixth in last year's World Cup. The Soviets are consistently strong both in pairs, where Canada's Lloyd Eisler and Isabelle Brasseur are contenders, and in ice dance, where Canadian-Russian Paul and Isabelle Hudon, who skate for France, are likely medalists.

The contest: Dominated by Germans, Scandinavians and Soviets, Canada is not a significant medal contender.

Compiled by Bruce Bellamy, Stephen Bourne, Ann MacGregor

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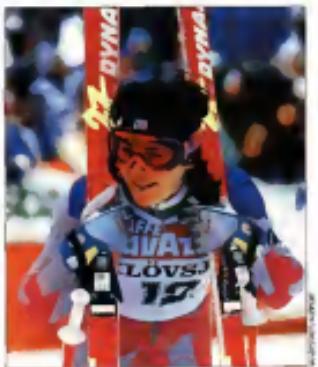
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The Contenders Of 1992

THE PLAYERS HAVE CHANGED,
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AND ALBERTVILLE WILL CROWN
NEW CHAMPIONS OF WINTER



Europeans are expected to dominate the Alpine slalom events on the icy slopes of the French Alps. Marc Girardelli (right), who skis for tiny Luxembourg, is a superb slalom skier, while France's hopes rest on super-giant-slalom specialist Géraldine Merle (above).



Speed Skating: 1984

As a storm raged on the morning of Feb. 10, 1984, work crews hurried to keep the snow from accumulating on the Olympic speed skating oval in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. A few hours later, Géraldine Bouletcher, the greatest speed skater that Canada has ever produced, slowly exited the track in preparation for what would become one of the greatest weeks in Canadian Olympic history. Later that day, he won the bronze medal



in the 500-m race, and by the end of the week he had joined Olympic gold medalists in the 1,000-m and 1,500-m events.

Bouletcher, who grew up in a suburb of Quebec City, won a silver medal in the 1,000-m event at the Lake Placid, N.Y., Olympics in 1980. Over the next four years, he continued to improve, and his medal count from Sarajevo is unmatched in Canadian Winter Olympic history. Géraldine Bouletcher. "I knew when I did well in the 500-m that I could win." Now 33 and living in Montreal, Bouletcher is marketing a program designed to help even professional hockey players skate faster.



Bobsled: 1964

Montreal-born Vic Emery and his three talented teammates astounded their competitors by setting a track record on their first run down the twisting, mile-long Olympic course at Innsbruck, Austria, in 1964. The Canadians went on to take the gold medal—Canada's only one so far in the event. Joining Emery, a Harvard business school graduate and accomplished sailor and skier, was his brother, John, and two other Montrealers, Peter Kirby and Douglas Ashton.

Hockey: six golds

Canada's national program first appeared in the Olympics at the Summer Games in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1920, where the Winnipeg Falcons won the gold medal. Hockey moved to the Winter Olympics with its inauguration in Chamonix, France, in 1924—and Canada won four of the next five golds. But the competition grew tougher. Canada's dominance came to an end. The Edmonton Mercurys captured Canada's last hockey gold in Oslo in 1952. In the Winter Games since then, the Soviet Union, which became Canada's arch-enemy in the sport, has won the Olympic gold seven times, and the United States has won it twice.



Women's Alpine: 1960, 1968, 1976
As a teenager, Nancy Greene wrangled Anne Hringseth, the outstanding skier from Ottawa who she loaned to Canada's first Olympic gold medal in slalom at Squaw Valley, Calif., in 1960—and she vowed to win her own. And just eight years later, Greene snatched the slalom off of her feet when she won the Olympic gold medal in the giant slalom at Grenoble, France. The raw competitive spirit that earned her the

Olympic medal was evident even in her youth, when she would race down the steep slopes of Red Mountain, which towered above her Rosedale, B.C., home.

In 1968, Greene failed to win the world giant slalom championship, but it was her Olympic victory in 1968 that turned her into a national hero. At Grenoble, with her smile firmly bandaged from an earlier competition, she charged onto the downhill run and finished 10th. She rallied to win the silver in the slalom, and that set the stage for what the greatest giant slalom run in history, with Greene taking the gold medal. "I put every ounce of energy into it," she said. In 1976, Kelly Sassen of Team Ontario skied to a gold medal in the giant slalom at the Olympics in Innsbruck, Austria, but it is Greene's dramatic run that most Canadian recall. "Everywhere I went, there were parades," said Greene. "I had't realized how many people were affected by it."

Canadians Lloyd Ester and Isabelle Bourassa (opposite), the pairs skaters, hope to fly high in Albertville. The most daring performances may be the French, who are led by innovative ice dancers, Perrine and Isabelle Duchesnay (top). Canadians Soraya and Shani Davis (left).



Pairs Figure Skating: 1960

As teenagers, they were a study in contrasts. Robert Paul was an awkward and shy as Barbara Wagner was graceful and effervescent. But when the Toronto activists滑到了一起, they moved in breathtaking harmony. They first came together on the ice in 1962; over the next eight years they won five national, one North American



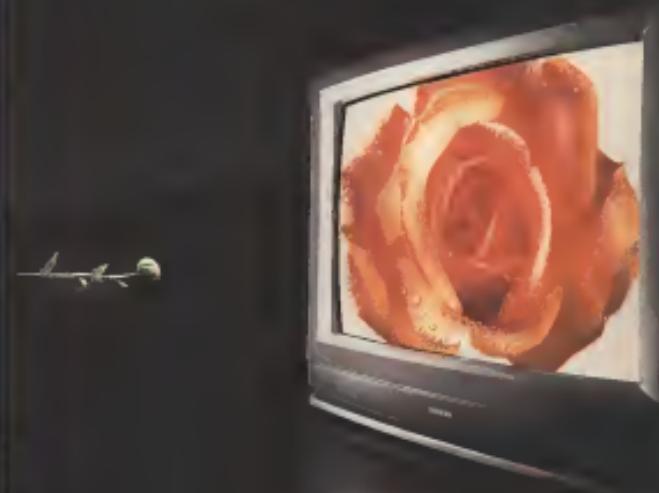
and four world titles. With the 1968 Olympics looming, the pressure to bring home a gold medal was intense. Recalls Wagner: "If we had not won, I don't know whether I could have gone home."

Canadian short-track Olympic gold appeared to assure the skaters. As the critical event began, they seemed destined for disaster when, a minute into their routine, the record for their first skating attempt, throwing them out of the race. Assuming that the judges had also noticed, Wagner and Paul stopped skating. As the moment was reset, they regrouped—and turned in a gold-medal performance. Said Paul: "When it was over, I sat down and cried for a half-hour!"



Among the Games' exciting demonstration events are freestyle aerials (top, with Canadian Philippe Laroche) and speed skating (above, with Marcia Kaus of the United States).

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Women's Figure Skating: 1948

As a very young child,

Barbara Ann Scott recalls, she often滑遍 through the icey hallways of her Ottawa home at the direction of her parents, across the floor. When she was a new pair of skates that she received for her third birthday, Scott took her first awkward strides on an ice-covered Ottawa lake. Just eight years later, she became the youngest skater ever to capture a Canadian junior figure skating



crown. She went on to win the first of her Canadian senior titles in 1946, and in 1947 and 1948 she became the first North American to win the women's world figure skating championship.

Canadian, enthralled by the point-ice brilliance, success, easily followed her progress towards the 1948 Olympics. On the day of competition, two championship hockey games had left deep ruts in the Olympic ice. Undeterred, Scott launched into a dazzling series of spins and jumps, skating handily to victory—and the first individual gold ever won by a Canadian in the Winter Olympics.



Canadians to watch include Kevin Martin (top) and his tightly packed men's curling rink, and short-track speed skater Sylvie Daigle (above). Germans Georg Hackl and Stefan Blumacher are favored to bag gold.

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In Search Of Glory

THE OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM TRIES TO REGAIN CANADIANS' ENTHUSIASM

Canadians have seldom endorsed their Olympic hockey team with such enthusiasm. Convincing that the professional players of the National Hockey League are the world's best, Canadians have at the same time been reluctant to avoid much emotion in the anonymous junior players who have usually won the Maple Leaf gold medal since the observation that such superstars as Bobby Orr and Wayne Gretzky never competed in the Games. Some of that may change at Albertville, helmed by young sensation Eric Lindros and former NHL goalstender Brian Burke, the current team gives Canada its best chance of winning a medal in years. Whether it will rise to spark excitement among Canadian fans is another matter.

One reason for the change is Canadian冰球队在经历了失败之后，正在酝酿一场新的世界秩序。With their country unwilling and many of their best players now employed in the NHL, the once dominant Soviets have become objects of sympathy rather than fear. Where the maple leafs score twice over all corners, there is now a rough parity in skill among the top hockey nations. That should improve the Canadian team's chances of securing a medal and bring an end to repeated contests. Said Canadian coach Brian King: "It is more interesting today."

At the same time, Canada is preparing to put one of its strongest teams in years onto the Olympic ice. That is partly a matter of luck. Lindros and Burke are available after failing to negotiate contracts with NHL franchises. But Lindros, for one, promises to be excited at playing King's Olympic squad. Acknowledging a falloff following his return to the Ottawa Canadiens minor team after helping Team Canada win the Canada Cup in September, he said: "The fan base came to see us this year with the national team." Added Lindros, 18, who rejected a reported \$50-million contract offer to play for Quebec Nordiques this season: "Hockey is too, too, too..."

Other players, too, display a style of play that appeals during the red-and-white Canadian Olympic jersey. "I turned down offers from the Boston Bruins to play here," said 23-year-old Quebec native Joe Jensen, Canada's leading scorer in the team's first 34 exhibition games, with 42

points. Jensen says that playing for his country gives him "a special feeling, especially in Europe."

Fans at home may have more trouble sharing that enthusiasm. King emphasizes defensive play, rather than the soft and skilled open-air style of the NHL's best, whose skills electrified spectators. And in Calgary in 1988, the King-coached Canadian finished out of the medals in ninth place. Last week, King hinted that competing successfully "at six or so soft games against Poland, in effect."

"The fans are ever-greater every four years in Olympic history,"

But with the Olympic competition evenly matched this year, even Canada's strongest fans depend on King's ability to tap the strengths that legendary Soviet coach Anatoli Tarasov once associated with Canadian hockey players: heart and courage. If King can elicit those qualities from his team and February, Canadians may yet find their own emotional touring—eventually an Olympic hockey team.

BRUCE WALLACE is Ottawa with JOHN MONSEZ in Calgary



ERIC LINDROS

Lindros checks in exhibition play against France; the national team has spent decades in the NHL's shadow



KEN LEVINE FOR CANADIAN PRESS

SPECIAL REPORT

Creating Heroes

IT TAKES MONEY TO MINT OLYMPIC GOLD



Photo File

Canada Inc., have withdrawn support. Leaders are clearly aware that Canadians expect top finishes from athletes who must struggle for funding. "If there is no money for developing athletes," he said, "you can't expect them to win medals."

Leaders manage by funds with friends at Copley during winter training, and from investors who are parents' houses in Edmonton as the summer while working in construction. Smaller financial obstacles continue: next would-be Winter Olympians. Compared with the years leading up to the Calgary Games, Ottawa now contributes about the same level of overall funding to winter sports through various programs. But corporations, battered by recession and softening less promotional value from Alberta, which pays for coaches, skids accustomed for the bobsled teams, has slashed its budget by about 25 per cent since the 1988 Calgary Winter Olympics—partly because of limited government funding, but also because the corporate sponsors from the Calgary Games, Petro-Canada, Molson Breweries and Fip-

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JOHN DAVIS

Lindros (left) and team members: some sports suffered after 1988

national winter sports associations, about the same amount as in 1987-1988. As well, in 1988, the government removed its Best Ever Winter sports program with \$32 million in funding. But as they look beyond the Albertville Games, sports officials say that the government may cut its funding as part of the attempt to slash the federal deficit.

For most sports, however, one bright spot amid the financial gloom is provided by a handful of enforcement funds created following the Calgary Winter Olympics. The largest fund, administered by the Calgary Olympic Development Association, yields an impressive \$60-million net esp—\$30 million of that from the surplus from the 1988 Games, and the rest provided by Ottawa. Interest from that fund helps sustain Canada's Parks and other Games venues. Those facilities have helped the bobsledders and other teams to save on training and travel expenses.

\$60,000 figure, though, has managed to avoid the belt-tightening enforced by other sports. The Canadian Figure Skating Association has increased its budget to \$6.9 million this season from \$5.7 million at 1987-1988. Strong performances by three-time men's world champion Kurt Browning and other skaters have helped the association more than from Ottawa, which bases its funding partly on competitive performance, and from corporations. As well, the association collects enough fees from 20,000-30,000 members to cover two-thirds of its budget. But for aspiring champions in less glamorous sports, like bobsledder Pierre Lindros, both the competitive and financial challenges are increasing.

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Val d'Isère: organizers sent tauchim Stringendo to charm school to help assure an Olympic welcome

SPECIAL REPORT

The Sprawling Games

FRANCE HOSTS ITS THIRD WINTER OLYMPICS, IN THE SAVOY ALPS



The first sight that greets a driver entering the modest French city of Albertville is a distinctly ugly aluminum factory. The second is an auto-wrecking yard. The town itself is a cheerless industrial center of 18,000 people at the foot of the Alps, where little snow falls even at the depth of winter. But on the southern edge of town, an array of new buildings—a stadium and two rinks—indicates that something is taking place. On Feb. 8, the 1992 Winter Olympics will open at home, in the Savoy Alps—perhaps the most unlikely site ever for the Games.

In fact, the Games will take place in a vast mountain playground that spans over 400 square miles of Alpine peaks and valleys. Albertville itself will host only the figure-skating and speed-skating events, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies. The rest of the competition will be fought out at sites in nine other villages as much as 128 km apart. Organizers have scattered the Games over the entire Savoy region to

give all of its deeply competitive valley communities a piece of the Olympic action. The result promises to be the most complex Winter Olympics ever, with the athletes' feet crossed only by the challenge of moving a million spectators over heart-stopping mountain roads through the Pekaryac snows. "Of course it would be simpler to put everything in three locations, as they did in Calgary in 1988," says Jean-Albert Corraud, director general of the Olympic organizing committee, known by its French initials COJO. "But the challenge here was to involve the whole region—and solving the problems that come with that."

Deviling the whole region means overcoming the traditional insularity of the Savoyards. Their Alpine home did not finally become part of France until 1860; previously, it was the domain of the dukes of Savoy, who ruled it as an arm of authority. Older residents in some of the more remote villages still speak an Italian-influenced dialect that reflects centuries of close links with the people on the other side of the Alps. And it is not only language that sets the Savoyards apart. Even more than most mountain folk, they are renowned as a particularly grumpy people

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who are tight with money and suspicious of outsiders—even those from the next valley. Many Savoyards refer to noncoms, including people who have lived there for decades, as “Choc.”

For years, tourism officials—desperately at local residents to work the ski lifts and hotel counters refuted even to smile at visitors. The area developed a distinct amara profile. But with the Games in sight, many companies have sent their employees—the temporary hospitality courses. Still, acknowledged Tony Meissner, who can such courses for six years: “It’s an uphill battle. It doesn’t seem to come naturally for the Savoyards.”

The plan to win the Games for the Savoy region was born 10 years ago. In December, 1981, two of the region’s most dynamic figures—Jean-Claude Killy, the triple-gold-medal skier for France at the 1968 Winter Games in nearby Grenoble, and Michel Holler, a rising star of local politics—announced a campaign to get the 1992 Games. Under Olympic rules, however, a region cannot bid for the competition. As a result, Killy, 48, and Holler, 46, who is president of the Savoie region, immediately had to find another host city. They cited a problem because of a traditional rivalry among the area’s ski resorts: anything one host would inevitably offend the others. The solution was to nominate Albertville, where the last of a winter sports tradition made it susceptible to the test. It was also the only town in the area with a sizable year-round population and easy road access.

But long-standing suspicion were not easily assuaged. Three months after winning the Games in October, 1986, Killy announced a plan to reduce the number of competition sites. It would have left the resort—Tignes and La Molinette—with no events at all. The neglected towns expressed furious protest, and Killy assigned an co-president of CGOB the nomination in March, 1988. René Gauvin, Killy’s other co-ponent, put together a compromise that satisfied local honor: Tignes got freestyle skiing and La Molinette will host the men’s slalom. The rest of the events will be held at sites at eight other resorts ranging from boasting Val d’Isère (Killy’s home town and the site of a downhill slalom) to tiny Courchevel (skijumping) and Méribel (hockey and women’s downhill). The main Olympic Village will be in the apt town of Brévent-les-Bains, while two other towns will serve as media centers.

The arrangement was politically astute, but it presented the organizers with a logistical challenge of truly Olympian proportions. The Savoy road network had already lagged far behind the explosive growth of the ski industry, leading to notorious 10-hour traffic jams on the twisting two-lane roads along the ridges. The solution will be massive programs to upgrade the area’s roads and railways. A second \$1 billion worth of government spending has been committed to improve the 125 years of building up from now. Now, a new four-lane highway links Albertville with Modane, a third of the 85-km distance to Val d’Isère, and the mountain roads beyond Modane have been widened. Upgraded railway tracks now bring high-speed passenger trains

directly from Paris into the heart of the mountainous region. For the 16 days of the Games themselves, organizers have devised an intricate plan. They will close the first few kilometers of roads leading into competition sites to everything but essential traffic for two to three hours before and after events. A fleet of 1,200 buses will ferry spectators, officials and reporters among events, while an army of snow-clearing machines stand ready to keep the roads open. But transport is still the Games’ potential weak spot. Michel Holler, a Tacocito native who has lived for 23 years in Grenoble and now acts as a Canadian team’s Olympic medical and therapeutic fax, warns that a major blizzard could “lock access to the remote sites like Val d’Isère for as long as 24 hours. Noted Holler, who teaches computer studies at the University of Grenoble: “They have to blow the avalanche with dynamite so the roads can even be cleared. It’s the only part of the equation that hasn’t been tested.”

The rugged relief of villages alternating with high mountain meadows that classic conditions may vary considerably from site to site. Games officials and the French government have installed automatic weather stations throughout the Savoy region to improve the reliability and accuracy of forecasting during the Games. Organizers have also taken the precaution of scheduling key events, such as the much-dreaded hill competitions, early in the Games to allow for postponements caused by bad weather. But that strategy, in turn, may create a spillover effect that would overload the transport system later on and create even worse road jams.

Many athletes will live at their permanent homes—mainly in Tignes—but host, however, the events. The Besse-de-Baix Olympic Village will house only about 1,200 of the expected 2,800 athletes. That arrangement will ease transportation pressures, but some Canadian officials express fears that it may also undermine the competitors’ sense of being part of one Olympic team.

Other difficulties were soon easily overcome. With the exception of the temporary stadium for the opening and closing ceremonies in Albertville, all event sites have been booked for months—in some cases, for two years. All the sports facilities have already been used for international competitions, during which problems were corrected as they arose.

All the sites are generally considered to be excellent, although Canadians in particular can find the bobsled arena at Méribel somewhat disappointing. With only 8,500 seats, it is easier for a large community risk than an Olympic venue—20,000-plus—managed to build a more modest budget of \$8 million, says its architect, Jean-Pierre Lachapelle, the bobsled track at La Plagne and the ski jumps at Courchevel. Declared co-director general Georges “Our mission is to deliver the Games on time and on budget.” Albertville seems close to meeting that promise.



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DEFINING A LEADER

**AFTER 17 ROCKY MONTHS AT THE LIBERAL HELM,
JEAN CHRETIEN LAUNCHES A NEW BID FOR SUPPORT**

For Liberal strategists, it marked the Toronto debut of Jean Chretien as a new role—an icon. On Nov. 20, the 57-year-old Liberal leader performed before 2,000 members of the country's business and political elite who paid \$400 each for invited tickets. Ontario wins—and aggressive speech by Chretien—unveiling a Liberal plan to rescue Canada's faltering economy. Then, the next morning, Chretien and his organizers started an impromptu downtown Toronto neighbourhood beat, leaving for crack dealing, police raids and prostitutes. There, unassisted by the signs of economic hardship, Chretien pressed an innovative local unemployment counselling centre operated by an aspiring Liberal candidate. Party strategists tilted the two events as an orchestrated "show package"—with one appearance to present the message and the other to undercut it. Said Liberal party communications director Peter Donohoe: "We are focused splitting, fiddling and irritating the guy. We want people to see the man as he really is."

The image of the repositioned—and reorganized—Liberal leader has yet to be tested. In fact, many senior Liberals say that the real Chretien whom the country knew in the days before the 1993 leadership convention—at timesday, at times emotional, almost always sincere—has never emerged again. A recent series of unexpected losses—defeating numbers of 80+ members over a disgruntled party regular—and a disgruntled return of the 10 per cent of whose citizens a coalition of internal moderates obtained by Macleod's has dented the luster that was supposed to be the party's renewed march back to power. Even the option of following Peter Gaglo's poll last week still put the Liberals in first place with 37-per-cent support, compared



Chretien at a fund-raising dinner in Toronto letting loose his brio.

with 25 per cent for the NDP and 14 per cent for the governing Conservatives. But it also revealed a 13-point Liberal plague in Quebec to 25 per cent, leaving the party in second place behind the Bloc Québécois with 42 per cent. "We can't escape the syndrome of fits and starts," said one senior Liberal who requested anonymity. "Every time we get a break, we trip ourselves."

The jarrings up and down of Canada's once pre-eminent party and its much-worn leader were highlighted last week in visiting firms in Toronto. Chretien vowed to replace the seven-per-cent Goods and Services Tax with a fairer system that could include higher corporate taxes—a pledge that Liberal strategists and they hoped would stave off accusations of policy changes by the veteran politician on the issue.

But many members of the audience paid more attention to the wooden delivery of his jokes. Rather in the week, Chretien experienced another down as his claims to victory in assuaging the fallout over the government's nationally unity committee seemed to backfire. The prime minister's office was accused in October to remove controversial language—targeted but intact—after the Liberal chief agreed to 19th legislature's revision of the proceedings. Chretien claimed during a news conference in Ottawa that he had told 100 compromisers from Conservative Affairs Minister Joe

Cochrane, including an ultimatum to tell a Liberal demand for legislation to enable the government to call a referendum on the final constitutional package. But it was a hollow victory at best—most of the 100 men had already been agreed to in previous negotiations with not only the Liberals, but also the New Democrats, who ended their boycott of the committee two days before the Liberals.

As well, Chretien failed to win a key Liberal demand—the removal of controversial Winnipeg Tory MP Dorothy Dobie as the committee's co-leader. In a strategy concocted by Chretien and his senior advisers, the Liberal had an Dobie removed in their bid to score a victory beyond the committee. Some members of the Liberal caucus privately criticised the strategy. They said that it was motivated by political partisanship—and assumed the party's credibility by leaving it open to the charge of playing politics for the expense of nation building. Now, in spite of organizational shuffles that strip Dobie of much of her administrative power for the chairwoman of the committee's hearings, she remains in place—a highly visible reminder of Chretien's brio.

Said one glacial veterans Conservative who asked not to be identified: "We don't need to say another word Dobie is still about and centre, and Chretien looks like he made a face over nothing that even his own party thinks is stupid."

Chretien suffered a further blow last week when his predecessor, Prime Minister Turner, appeared to attack him during a Vancouver speech. Discussing the proposal for a national referendum on the Constitution, Turner said: "I don't

believe you can have constitutional issues as complicated reduced to a 'yes' or 'no.' " And, later, responding to reporters' questions, he said that a referendum would be "divisive."

Clearly, such reticence has annoyed Liberal observers and upset the party's strategy to bring the public to its cause on constitutional issues. To get the party's name on the ballot, the 1993 legislature's revision of the procedures low-profile strategy of low-profile politicians and processes—which relied as much on the party causing its lead in the polls as it did on the Conservative government's inability to stop its freefall in popular opinion. New strategies are combining as aggressive, election-style campaign designed around Chretien's growing confidence with a renewed effort to highlight other high-profile Liberals, such as Montreal's Paul Martin, Chretien's main rival for the leadership at the party's June 1990, convention.

The centerpiece of the strategy is Chretien himself. To improve his personal image, the party in August hired Dennis, a 33-year-old former president of the Young Liberals and more recently press aide to Toronto Mayor Arthur Eggleton, who is mapping down as Doc. I Dennis told Maclean's that one of his first suggestions was to "show the boss with his people, and not a bunch of suits." Adds one senior Chretien—who knows hardly a word of English well, as a 29-year-old lawyer, he was first elected to Parliament in 1982—to take English lessons three times a week to improve his grasp of the language. They also urged him to be more accessible to the media—and allowed Quebecers easier access to the leader at St. John's, Newfoundland, the opposition leader's official residence.

The revised Liberal strategy is also aimed at convincing voters within the party's ranks. Among the sources of discontent, Bob Goldberg, Chretien's bilingual policy adviser and the architect of the early tactics. Many caucus members accused Goldberg of shielding Chretien from criticism and easily granting access to him. But the appointment in August of former Quebec City mayor Jean Pelletier as chief of staff helped ease much of that discontentment, largely because Pelletier is seen as being more accessible—and liked with the leader. Pelletier said that he told Chretien he would take the job, which places him ahead of Goldberg in rank, if the leader accepted one premise: "You cannot have two bosses." A trustee friend of Chretien's since they met at boarding school in Truro, N.S., Pelletier says that he was initially furious with Chretien's opposition to—and then equanimity over—the failed Meech Lake constitutional accord and its recognition of Quebec as a distinct society. But he added: "One thing I like about my friend is that he doesn't need protection from the truth."

But there are signs that even the organisational changes may not tame the unruly Liberal caucus. On Oct. 24, an internal discussion paper written by Scarborough, Ont.-based Wippel, the party's management critic, was obtained by the media. In the 71-page

National Notes

VINDICATING JOHN MUNRO

After a court case that cost him estimated \$2 million and included 266 days of testimony by 168 Crown witnesses, Justice Jack Riddle of the Ontario Court's provincial division dismissed 25 of the 25 fraud and corruption charges that the RCMP had against former Liberal cabinet minister John Munro in 1988. Thus, the Crown dropped the remaining charges. As stated Munro said that he would seek the "ultimate vindication" by running for a Liberal nomination in the Hamilton area in the next federal election.

AN INFUSION OF FARM AID

Finance Minister Donald Macdonald said that Ottawa will invest half of the \$600 million promised in 1993 for farmers, most of them from the Prairie, by making savings funds separately set aside for the last two. He added that he expects to raise the other \$400 million in the next fiscal year from people who are leaving in paying their income taxes and from companies that are collecting their tax bills.

THE AMBITIONS OF BOB WHITE

Canadian Auto Workers president Bob White announced that he will seek the presidency of Canada's largest labor organization, the Canadian Labor Congress. White made his announcement just hours after Shirley Carr, who has been president of the 2.2-million-member CAC since 1986, said that she will step down next year.

A NEW RAPE SHIELD LAW

Justice Minister Ken Campbell said that she will introduce a new bill protecting the rights of sexual assault victims before the end of the year. Campbell said that she is considering ways of crafting key provisions of a rape shield law that protected victims from being questioned in court about their previous sexual activity. The Supreme Court of Canada struck down those provisions in August, stating that the law, as written, limited the rights of an accused person to a full defense.

AN AIDS MALPRACTICE AWARD

In what is believed to be the first case of its kind in Canada, the B.C. Supreme Court awarded over \$1 million in medical malpractice damages to a St. Catharines, Ont. C. W., who contracted the AIDS virus after receiving sperm that came from an infected bisexual donor during an anonymous artificial insemination procedure performed in 1985. The court ruled that Dr. Gerald Krawiecki failed to adequately warn Krawiecki's wife, now 48, of the risks of infection involved in the procedure.

report, Wappel recommended that newly arrived refugee claimants to Canada be detained in so-called welcome centres—facilities much as used military bases where they would wait indefinitely until their entry to Canada was approved. Some Liberal MPs angrily described the centres as "simply glorified concentration camps."

Although Châtiford deserved the report, he has received demands by some caucus members to issue an apology from Wappel from his post as critic. Said one Liberal rep: "The leak makes a dangerous and potentially embarrassing word document. An aberration in Wappel's

cartaized his involvement in the party—but like many others declines to criticize the Liberals or their leader publicly.

Others cite frustration—or political naivety—as a reason for giving up. In Quebec, senior parliamentarian from Liberal MP Diane Provencher and Montreal lawyer Lawrence Wilson, Châtiford's chief opponents in Montreal and western Quebec, recently withdrew from active party participation. "We decided to step out of the party," Wilson told MacLean's. He expressed no regrets over his support of Châtiford during the 1993 leadership. But, added Wilson, "If Mead Lake had

of national unity" to give the government time to strike a deal. Unless the opposition was seen as supportive of those efforts, Johnson writes, Châtiford and vice Leader Audrey McLaughlin would be encouraged to "call it a day." In particular, lawyers who have lost sight of the main issues. According Châtiford, his support was just as dangerous, Johnson added, because it might lead to a "serious blow to his [Châtiford's] vision of life."

For Châtiford, walking that political tightrope clearly resulted in an unnecessary alliance on the constitutional front—to the dismay of many party members. Western Liberals say that they are disenchanted with the federal party's apparent disengagement in such regard concerns as a Tragedy E Senate. Liberal Michael Herzer, for one, already poised by the Alberta party to campaign for an Ed蒙特利尔 seat in the next provincial election, said that the constitutional issue is very much alive in his riding. But he added: "I don't see as much movement from the federal party as I'd like to see in the regional dimension."

And to the left—the former Liberal fortress that is central to Châtiford's electoral success—party stalwarts acknowledge mounting despair over their leader's inability to raise himself above the status of a minor political player. Attendance at federal Liberal party functions in Quebec has been dismal since only 41 people arrived to chat with Châtiford during a September fund raiser in the Gaspe. In less than 100 attended the Liberals' October general council meeting in Trois-Rivières. Said Linda Jolicoeur, a member of the party women's commission and a supporter of Châtiford during the leadership race: "He is not sufficiently presented. The entire debate here

Jolicoeur added: "The man is too often associated with the right."

Châtiford's supporters say that problems within the party have been growing for some time. According to senior Liberals, most party members were initially prepared to tolerate Châtiford's amateurishness on many issues in order to give the leader time to become accustomed to his new job as head of both the party and the official opposition. But two papers—an electoral strategy, written last July and August by Liberal party general Donald Johnson, showed the concern about the lack of policy focus. Johnson, also a former cabinet minister in Pierre Trudeau's government, warned in the report that "a vote against the government no longer means a vote for the Liberals." He predicted that the Tories were poised to capture the economic and constitutional battlefield unless the Liberals adopted "solid and perhaps even radical alternatives."

On the constitutional front, Johnson, who says that he will not seek re-election as party president, also predicted that the Tories would "mop up the election timetable" for the sake

E. KATE PULTON is Ottawa
with correspondence report



Martin Coyle's resounding effort to capitalize on the strengths of front-bench Liberals

seen are to most Liberals, bring him would only raise questions of consistency.

That point brought up by his own party's most senior MP, Wappel, by far the only one of many such problems threatening Liberal morale. Senior party members say that they are still troubled by the detection of the summer of high-profile backroom adviser and Ottawa lobbyist Richard Anderson to the Reform party because of his frustration over the Liberals' lack of direction. Some perplexed party members note that Goldfarb, among others on Châtiford's staff, declined the offer of the position of chief of staff. But Châtiford appears to have miscalculated the damage caused by the bitter departure of Anderson, who has since become a lightning rod of discontent.

Indeed, other disillusioned party organizers have quietly attributed to the tabloids with private complaints that the Liberals under Châtiford are forever critical policy development in favor of short-term tactics to assist the Tories. Langage strategists Michael Robins, for one, the former manager of Martine's leadership campaign, resigned in September as the party's chief financial officer. He has since

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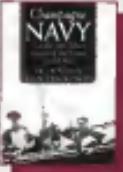
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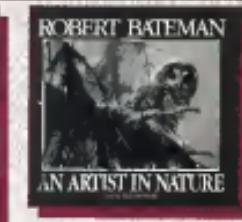
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CLOUDS OF DOUBT

FREED HOSTAGE
TERRY WAITE
RETURNS TO A
RAPTUREOUS
WELCOME—AND
NEW CRITICISMS

Suddenly, he was back—a little thinner, a little grayer, but the light inside him again and apparently loving it. Terry Waite, freed by his shadowy captors in Beirut last week after 1,783 days clamped to the wall of a windowless room, flew back to England and immediately proved that his ordeal had not dimmed his eloquence. In a hangar at the Royal Air Force base where he touched down in a flying chariot, Waite pleaded for an end to hostage-taking, warned the crowd like a courageous politician and even managed some traces of understated British humor. General Robert Murray, the former Archibishop of Canterbury who served many years as Waite's kidnappers took his prisoner on Jan. 29, 1987, Waite said: "Dr Monseigneur, I presume?"

Waite's welcome was rapturous, with church bells ringing out across the land at 7 p.m. on the day of his arrival. Also pleased was America's Thomas Sutherland. But Waite's experience had always seemed the most cruel he went to Beirut precisely before other hostages and, as the archbishop's representative, carried with him the church's holy aura. But that aura could not protect him last week from renewed questions about his hostage-freeing mission to Lebanon in the mid-1980s. Reports presented new evidence that Waite had been a front man—writing or negotiating for U.S. arms-for-hostages deals with Iran, an operation conducted from the White House by national security aide Oliver North.

The release of Waite, 52, and the 80-year-old Sutherland was the clearest sign yet that the entire hostage saga might be drawing to a close. Since an mediation started in August, Israel has freed 86 Arab prisoners and returned the bodies of nine guerrillas, while kidnappers have released two Britons and two Americans. And Waite brought a message from



RANCIS (left) and Waite; Sutherland: hope for an end to the hostage saga

his kidnappers that within days they intended to free two other Americans, Joseph Coughlin and Alan Stein. Coughlin's brother, Thomas, who has marked the passing days on a board containing all the hostage's names outside his home in Narrington, Pk., told *Maclean's* last week: "I feel very excited—perhaps this time, if it happens for us."

Waite also said, according to his captives, they would soon release U.S. journalist Terry Anderson, whose seizure in March, 1985,

marks him the longest-held hostage. And for the first time, the kidnappers did not call the Westerners' freedom to that of Arabs held by Israel and its allies in Lebanon. Finally, it appeared, the kidnappers' sponsors in Iran and Syria were determined to close the hostage file—one of the main obstacles to these countries' ability to open wider channels of aid and trade with the West.

Some analysts say that there might be a link between last week's releases and recent Amer-

ican and Scottish indictments of two Libyans for plotting the bomb that blew up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in December, 1988, killing 270 people and although it was suggested that there was no direct link, the American-specific execution of Iran and Syria, since prime suspects in the bombing, certainly improved the "hostage" prospects. Sedd Robert Kupperman, senior adviser at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a Washington-based think-tank, "Iran and Syria are cozying up to the West for

valued chiefly by the BBC television program, *Panorama*, showed that Waite's contacts with North made much more extensive than previously known.

The report and that deeper extensive publicity at the time gained him credit for negotiating the freedom of several Americans. Waite had almost no part in their release. Instead, it said, the envoy had been drawn deeply into North's intricate operation. Waite had, in effect, been used, perhaps unknowingly, to provide a public explanation for the release of hostages whose freedom was, in fact, a result of North's then-secret arms deals with Iraq. Said Michael Ledeen, a consultant to the U.S. National Security Council at the time: "He provided cover for North's operation." Those contacts, in turn, may well have convinced the Islamic militants who took him prisoner that Waite was not an independent envoy, but an American spy.

The evidence of Waite's close ties with North paled with his almost nearly public image. Ever since he took up the case of the hostages a decade ago, the media have portrayed him as a noble crusader, a gentle giant—he towers six feet, seven inches—intoxicated by conventional peace policies, and a man unmoved by deep Christian faith. He that negotiated the freedom of three British nationals from Iran in 1980. Then, in 1984, he successfully appealed to Leopoldo Galtieri, the leader of Argentina, for the freedom of four British held there. His influence, Waite said then, flowed from his position as an independent representative without ties to any government.

But in 1985, when he turned his attention to the Westerners held in Lebanon, he entered a much more complicated arena. Through leaden

of the American Episcopal Church, he met then-

Vice-President George Bush, whose advisors referred Waite to North as the key White House official responsible for the hostage issue. Bush and North met in May, 1985—the first, according to *Panorama*, of nearly 20 meetings and "countless" phone calls between them. At least one meeting took place at Lambeth Palace, the Archbishop of Canterbury's headquarters in London, in the presence of Waite himself. An Episcopal priest with extensive Middle East contacts, Canon Susan Rabb, acted as the link between Waite and North.

On Waite's first mission to Beirut, in November

World Notes

THE FALL OF YUGOSLAVIA

After a three-month battle, Yugoslav forces captured the eastern Croatian town of Vukovar, which had become a symbol of the republic's resistance in its fight for independence against the federal army and Serbian volunteers. There were unconfirmed reports of massacres on both sides of the conflict. Croatian officials announced that they will shift field, medical and medical supplies to Yugoslavia this week.

THE MAXWELL MYSTERY

Dr Carlos Lopez de Letona, the Spanish pathologist who conducted the autopsy on British publishing tycoon Robert Maxwell, said that a sick under Maxwell's left ear "could have been caused by a sprig filled with some mortal poison—we certainly haven't ruled out foul play." The body of Maxwell, 88, was found floating near his yacht off the Canary Islands on Nov. 5. At the time, a controversial book by American journalist Seymour Hersh alleged that Maxwell had close links to the Mossad, Israel's secret service.

A NUCLEAR NORTH KOREA

U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney announced an indefinite postponement of planned troop cuts at South Korea of about 17 per cent to 30,500 soldiers by 1995, because of the threat posed by North Korea's suspected development of nuclear weapons.

MAKING PEACE

The United States arrested Arabs and Israelis to begin bilateral peace negotiations in Washington on Dec. 4. During a U.S. visit, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said that he would agree to discuss the occupied territories during the second round of Arab-Israeli talks. But Shamir told American Jewish leaders that jurisdiction over Jerusalem is not negotiable.

HAITIAN TRAGEDY

As hundreds of Haitians sought to flee their troubled homeland at the rate of a Sept. 30 coup, a boat carrying about 200 refugees capsized off Cuba, drowning more than 300. Other seafarers—several were rescued by Canada and the United States. External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall rejected appeals from 19 nations who organized the Canadian Barbados in Port-of-Spain. And President George Bush delayed the departure of about 1,800 Haitians on the grounds that they are economic, not political, refugees. But a Miami judge halted the deportations until a hearing planned for this week.

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WORLD

In 1986, he succeeded in doing what another Western envoy had done; he made direct contact with the hostage. On his return to London, he met with North, who, according to the British newspaper, had been trying to arrange for a device that would have allowed American agents to prevent his location if he disappeared on a subsequent mission to Beirut. Eugene Dooley, the U.S. ambassador of large responsibility for refugees at the end-1980s, said last week that Ware accepted it. North, however, denied giving Ware such a device. In any case, Ware made four subsequent visits to Beirut after North informed him that a hostage was about to be released. On at least one trip in 1988, he used U.S. military helicopters to travel in the region. By then, according to later reports, he was acting largely independently of Raouche—and sometimes in opposition to the archbishop's wishes.

As a result of North's guidance, Ware was present when hostage Barghouti Ware was freed in 1985 and when Ray Lawrence Jensen and David Jacobsen were released the next year, and Ware received much of the public credit for those acts. North's pro-foreigner plan became publicly known in November, 1988. It became clear that the men had been used as a cover-up of Iran receiving shipments of missiles and anti-tank weapons from the United States. Robert Allison, a British senior authority on intelligence matters, and later wrote that "the motive for involving Terry Ware was to provide a plausible explanation for the release of hostages, which were in fact the result of deals worked out by Oliver North."

No information that emerged last week provided any direct evidence that Ware knew about North's secret arms deals. In December, 1986, after the hostage operation had become a scandal, Ware firmly denied any knowledge of it. He declared: "If certain people have tried to use me that is their problem." Last week, Raouche also acknowledged that the church had been "used" by others. North himself had been "used" by others, North himself had been "used" by others, he said about the entire raiding or kidnapping of Americans, or indicated as an American agent. "He was an apoge, if anything, for humanity," North said. Ware, accompanied at the service with his wife, Frederic, and their four children, made no comment. But his cousin John Ware said that he is anxious to clarify his role at the affair, adding: "This is a man of integrity."

When he has recovered from his ordeal, Terry Ware will undoubtedly face more pointed questions. The Times of London noted in an editorial last week that the British media have reluctantly conceded their relish over Ware over the past five years to avoid antagonizing him or other hostages like with Ware home and the other Westerners reportedly wear freedom, the paper said that it was time for the full story to be told. The Church of England, it said, should appoint an independent panel to investigate the hostage affair—and Terry Ware's role in it.

ANDREW PHILLIPS is based in London with
VALANTIN MACKENZIE is Washington

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Pro-independence demonstrators in Kiev; a campaign marked by patriotic fervor

THE SOVIET UNION

The shrinking empire

Ukraine prepares for independence

Ukraine has historically stood as a buffer between Russia and the West. But even after two centuries of Russian domination, nationalism is flourishing as the rich, bold style leads to producer control of the Soviet Union's food supplies and holds consequence of its stability. Now, Ukraine is threatening to tear from its sprawling empire. Last week, Moscow's Moscow Russia Chief Minister Gennady Yanayev stated that the Ukrainian capital, Kiev, reported.

Vladimir Birch Leonid, the founder of the Ukrainian state, clearly recognized Ukraine's vital significance to the union. "For us to lose Ukraine," he declared in 1918, "would be the same as losing our head." More than seven decades later, Leonid's fears are being realized—as some countries finally. Since after the failed coup in August, the authorities have begun to demand Leonid's resignation. The Kukushka, or the Kukushka, Kiev's main street—was a state that nationalists had deposed as a symbol of Soviet colonialism. And Ukrainian voters may soonicker a similar blow against the disintegrating Soviet empire: A Dec. 1 referendum is likely to produce an overwhelming vote in favor of Ukrainian independence. Republican politicians of all persuasions are trying to subdue one another in patriotic

Despite partisan rivalry and continue to search independence in more areas with large Russian-speaking populations, there is widespread agreement in Ukraine that nationalists have overestimated the republic's determination to win self-government. Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Tsyrolsky: "Generally, Western countries, and Moscow, are about six months behind us." Although Leonid's last week, as president, officially announced his support of the All-Wheel Drive plan to end \$2.7 billion in additional food aid, most of it Washington-backed loans that can

The Canadian government has pledged that it would for study the issue. Ukraine's Aug. 24 declaration of independence—*if* it clears the referendum. With an estimated 400,000 Canadians of Ukrainian descent—including Gov. Gen. Ramon Hartley—Canada has strong links to the republic. Meanwhile, Ottawa-based Canadian Bank of Commerce has agreed to lend \$30-million, matching a \$15-billion loan Ukraine took from Kiev officials said that the republic could issue the "green" notes—a modern version of currency that was used in the region during the 10th century—an old tradition.

From Harry's Diner, Hotel, Canadian council spokesman Nikolai Gopowksi has been keeping Ottawa and the Canadian Embassy in Moscow informed about developments. Gopowksi, a 55-year-old career civil servant, took up the post in September. But because permanent posts for the consulate will not be ready until February, Gopowksi and three other Canadians, as well as 11 local staff members, are currently occupying 10-room rooms. Gopowksi said that the only unknown before the referendum was the size of the pro-independence vote. He added, "Ukrainian officials are simply proceeding on the assumption that they will be independent. For one thing, they always use the reference, 'The Greater Soviet Union.'"

Republican intransigence is causing dismay at the center of the slowing economy. In October, last week, Gorbachev issued a decree ordering a new emergency catastrophe as the once-tightly overseen Soviet economy continued to unravel. That forced him to nothing to rescue representatives of the world's leading industrialized nations. Financial experts from Canada and the other members of the Group of Seven industrialized countries in Moscow last week sought guarantees that the breakaway republics would accept responsibility for a Soviet foreign debt estimated at \$80 billion.

After three days of negotiations, eight republics agreed to do just that, marking a人心的 defeat of about \$1 billion in capital requirements on long-term debts. But Ukrainian spokesmen, along with representatives from Uzbekistan, Georgia and Armenia, said that they could not promise repayment until they knew the exact size of the debt that they should shoulder and had an inventory of Soviet assets—titles that should be completed by Dec. 1, said Ukrainian Pres. Nikolai Vysotsky. "Only a crack of light is out without knowing what it is." Still, Ukrainian officials took steps yesterday to assure Moscow that their country would end \$2.7 billion in additional food aid, most of it Washington-backed loans that can

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WORLD

be used to purchase American grain. For the first time, that aid will bypass Moscow and go directly to the republics in what amounts to tacit recognition of the shift in power away from the Kessels.

During the past five months, in fact, many nationalists had expressed impatience with U.S. President George Bush, saying that he was trying to prop up Gorbachev's failing central government even as Washington sought to forge links with Soviet republics. They argued that, during his Aug. 3 visit to Kiev, Bush had warned the republics against indulging in excessive nationalism. Some local politicians, characterizing Bush's statement in the Ukrainian capital as timid, referred to it as "Chicken Kiev."

Meanwhile, the return of Edward Shevardnadze as Soviet foreign minister, a post that he resigned last December after delivering a protest

warning about a developing dictatorship, evoked a much more muted reaction in Kiev than in Washington and other Western capitals. Ukrainian government officials and opposition leaders alike praised Shevardnadze's impeccable record of defiance to the short-lived coup. But they also noted that Shevardnadze was returning to a country, and a government, whose power had eroded dramatically since August—and where the future has become increasingly unclear.

Across the rolling landscape of Russia's western fringes, all developments within the old union are now viewed in relation to the primary political issue in Ukraine: achieving independence. Korostyn argues that his republic can only survive as an entity if it adapts to a new oil-rich and export-oriented economy. He and other Ukrainian leaders say that they want to maintain close trade links

with the other members of the old union, particularly with Russia, where leaders appear to have accepted Ukraine's current borders, as well as its aspirations to become independent.

Ukrainians generally accept the need for a free-standing defense structure—most notably, strategic armed forces to control the Soviet Union's 30,000 nuclear warheads. But Kiev officials are currently arguing with Soviet authorities over the size of that force, and are demanding a veto over the use of the 3,000 nuclear warheads that are now stationed on Ukrainian soil. At the same time, the republican legislature recently allocated seven billion rubles, or \$4 billion at the current rate of exchange, for the establishment of a 400,000-member Ukrainian army.

Alexander Kholos is helping to direct that effort. The 35-year-old Kholos is the acting spokesman for the Ukrainian Defense Ministry, but he and his colleagues have nonetheless sold their ministry's total manpower to date, only to one other individual, Belarus Minister Konstantin Mikhaylov. Now assigned to work in the new post, Kholos, still officiating in the defunct service, was drawn in the late days of a Soviet major. But with the independence looming, those ranks too looked increasingly anachronistic—throwbacks to the days before the seeds of independence took root in the rich Ukrainian soil.

Ukrainian patriot: cheering on a Canadian prime minister



THE UNITED STATES

A legacy of hate

David Duke attracts supporters in Canada

On strike the modest, white-clad Doppler in Metairie, a rugged working-class suburb of New Orleans. David Duke raised into the courtyard as his gleaming white Camaro with the swiftness of a man who had just scored a major victory. Only days earlier, his letter, mostly explosive but for the Louisiana governor's omission, had failed in defeat at the ballot box. And the 46-year-old former Ku Klux Klan Grand Wizard of the Knights of the KKK Klan, known for his fierce anti-Castro feelings, had the boundless energy of a split-level apartment complex landscaper, driving his place to become a show in George Bush's eye by means of at least sixty-five presidential primaries—and declaring himself "a winner in a lot of important ways." Not only had he won 85 percent of Louisiana's white vote, but, despite the reported exposure of his cross-burning past, more than 50,000 letters of support had poured in from around



Duke preparing for TV appearance "a winner"

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the world. To Duke, it was yet another confirmation that "most people think like I think"—including those in Canada, to which he has been staying too.

Recalling his trips, first as a child racing iceboats in Toronto and Vancouver, later organizing Canadian Klan chapters over the past two decades, he lauded the country's changing moxie. "It hurts my heart to see what's happened to Canada," he told MacLean's. "In 1960, Canada was like going over to England or Scotland or Scandinavia. It was almost an all-European descent nation. Now, I go to Canada and I see slurs, trash in the streets. It looks like Fiji in the Middle East sometimes, or India or Pakistan. It's just really tragic to me." And, at a time when towns and neighborhoods have become hot-button issues in Canadian politics, Duke claimed that his message—dovish and morally charged—"would have tremendous resonance up there." In the Louisiana state results of political elections that Duke won, he received votes from Canadian supporters. Among those are more than half a dozen individual donations, ranging from \$5 to \$250. Can-

\$20 contribution listed as those records come from Wilfred Black, a 65-year-old retired pilot from the Vancouver suburb of Surrey. Black told Morley's that multibillion-dollar was the greatest problem in Canada. "We're going to drown in an atlas sea," he said. "It's put a master of time."

Last week, in a speech to Carleton University students in Ottawa, Liberal MP Sheila Copps broached the restrictive immigration platform of Preston Manning's Reform party: "the same sort of coded message you get from Dan Dohm." Reform MP Deborah Grey denounced Copps's statement as "hypocritical." For his part, Martin Thibault, director of the Montreal-based Canadian Centre on Racism and Prejudice, said that Reform's rhetoric could feed radical right-wing fringe groups. Said Thibault: "What's dangerous is that the民族ist becoming more and more acceptable to the mainstream."

In Toronto, Wolfgang Droege, 41, a longtime Duke lieutenant who was convicted in 1987 for conspiring to overthrow the government of Guatemala as the Cordobas, reported that in recent weeks his Klans Front has received twice the usual number of inquiries about its racial separation platform. Pictured at Duke's National Association for the Advancement of White People, the 300-member Front is an update of his Toronto Klan

chapter, whose message, he said, "we've toned down somewhat." Said Droege: "Now, when we talk about race, we try to talk about the economics of it."

Droege says that he doesn't think Duke is 100%



Anti-Duke protesters in New Orleans: a Klan resurgence

become the catalyst for a Klan resurgence.

But in April, 1981, these survivors proved to be temporary bait when U.S. agents arrested Droege and fellow Gaullist Klansmen Larry Jackie, then 22, of Louisville, Okla., at a New Orleans wharf as they set out to invade Dominica with a shipload of paramilitary rifles, dynamite and night American right-wingers, including Duke's close friend, Dan Black. After serving his U.S. prison sentence, Droege returned to Canada, where he has helped recycle Klan hatred into a new Army imperialist and民族ist game based at Quebec, with, perhaps, many on the radical margins of Quebec's separatist movement.

Still, Droege expressed doubts that a David Duke could emerge now in Canada. "We've still got more liberal a society than they are in Louisiana," he said. But that, he predicted, could change within the next decade. For Canadians accustomed to viewing Duke as a dark but distant phenomenon, that riding prospect looks uncomfortably close to home.

MARCI MACDONALD in Montreal with
ANDREW SALTER in Toronto

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BUILT FOR THE HUMAN RACE



Don in his Scarborough factory. The brand-name drug companies are using economic blackmail to make their point.

BUSINESS

DRUGSTORE COWBOY

Like Don is an unlikely rascal. Soft-spoken and unfailingly polite, the 63-year-old Scarborough-born businessman spends much of his time in a modestly furnished office in the Toronto suburb of Scarborough, leaning to baroque music writing from a portable stereo near his desk. But in spite of his unassuming demeanor, Don is no stranger to controversy. As president of Novopharm Ltd., Canada's largest producer of generic drugs, he is at the centre of a battle now unfolding at Parke-Davis' office in Philadelphia, the heart of the country. The dispute is between two major pharmaceutical drug companies and generic drug makers like Novopharm, which make low-cost copies of brand-name prescription drugs after their Canadian patent protection has expired. Although critics describe him as a genius, Don says that his only offence has been his defiance of an arbitrator's

CANADA'S LARGEST PRESCRIPTION DRUG MAKER HAS PROSPERED BY COPYING BRAND- NAME MEDICINES

al cartel that controls the worldwide supply of medications. Declared Don: "Our business is to break monopolies and patents."

This option has proved to be immensely successful. Founded by Don in 1965, Novopharm supplies the market-controlled for 22 million prescriptions annually. By copying drugs developed by such better-known international manufacturers as Glaxo Holdings of Britain and Smithkline Beecham of Canada, Novopharm manages to avoid the massive research-and-development costs incurred by its larger competitors. Novopharm's major seller, an antibiotic drug called Novo-Ramipril, retails for about 72 cents per pill in Ontario, compared with \$1.03 for its brand-name rival, Zantac.

As Novopharm's chief executive and sole owner, Don declines to make public his firm's accumulated profits, saying only that its annual sales exceed \$250 million. Yet he and his

counterparts in Canada's generic drug industry are facing a powerful challenge. The federal cabinet, which is scheduled to review Ottawa's drug patent law next year, is under strong pressure from brand-name drug companies to impose further restrictions on generic products. The current law, passed in 1987, gives brand-name manufacturers 18 years during which they can market their new products without fear of competition. After that, generic drug companies are free to sell their own versions of those drugs if they pay a royalty equal to four per cent of their sales to the brand-name manufacturer. It makes other manufacturing countries, pharmaceutical manufacturers are entitled to an almost 20-year monopoly from new drugs.

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada, which represents 67 brand-name drug companies, is pressuring Ottawa to give its members a similar 20-year period of exclusivity. It claims that an extension of that term would create a greater incentive for its members to invest in research and development in Canada. Said John Pye, a spokesman for the Ottawa-based organization: "The generic companies may be small, but we take them as very serious threat." Meanwhile, Don and his counterparts in the generic drug industry are determined to preserve the shorter protection period. Their main argument is that the lack of competition for newly introduced drugs has resulted in excessive prices for prescription medicine at a time when the healthcare system in Canada is already under severe strain from rising costs. Says Don: "The brand-name drug companies are using economic blackmail to make their point but the government should support us and do what is best for Canadians."

Don has overcome many obstacles before. When he arrived alone in Canada from Britain in 1947, he had only about \$5 in his pocket. Determined to build a successful career, he studied pharmacology at the University of Toronto, paying his tuition from earnings as a boxer, a lumberjack and a roguish poker player. Graduated with a bachelor of science degree in pharmacology in 1954 and, after an 18-month apprenticeship behind a druggist's counter, he formed his own company to help new immigrants fill and send prescriptions to relatives in Europe, where pharmaceuticals were scarce.

His first big breakthrough occurred in 1965, when he rented a 2,000-square-foot warehouse in the Toronto suburb of Don Mills and began to produce a generic version of tricyclic, a commonly used antidepressant that had been developed by a group of four multinational drug companies. Recalled Don: "At that time, there was change in the air. Several drug patents were expiring and consumer awareness about

the cost of drugs was starting to increase."

Don swiftly took advantage of the new situation. By staying in close contact with retail pharmacists, he monitored the demand for specific drugs and determined which brands of prescription medicines were vulnerable to competition from a generic alternative. Starting with one product, he has since expanded Novopharm's line to 240 generic drugs. The company, which has about 1,800 employees at Toronto, Vancouver and Chicago, now generates as much revenue in two hours as it did all of 1985, Don says.

Although brand-name drug manufacturers damage Novopharm and other generic drug makers as partners, Don insists that his firm is not merely an imitator. Indeed, he compares Novopharm's experience in the pharmaceutical business to that of Japanese high-technology firms. "We started not by just copying," he explained. "We have mastered those skills and now we are starting to invent." He added that Novopharm now has a product-development staff of about 300 people and it spends over \$7 million a year on original research, primarily to develop medications to help fight cancer.

Novopharm's rapid expansion has coincided with the introduction of government policies designed to foster a national pharmaceutical industry. In 1968, just four years after Don launched his firm, Ottawa introduced a system of compulsory licensing for prescription drugs. Bypassing international patent laws, the legislation enabled generic drug companies in Canada to copy all new pharmaceuticals as soon as they were offered for sale. In exchange, generic manufacturers were required to pay a four-per-cent royalty to the drug's inventor. That gave generic drug companies more freedom in Canada than almost anywhere else in the industrial world.

This system finally ended with the enactment of the Federal Patent Act in 1987. But the new legislation has done nothing to dampen Don's enthusiasm for challenging drug patents whenever possible. Novopharm is currently challenging a costly legal battle in the United States against Glaxo Holdings of Britain, one of the world's largest pharmaceutical manufacturers. Glaxo is appealing to prevent its exclusive U.S. rights to Zantac, which it purchased in 1983. In 1986, Glaxo sold \$1.5 billion worth of Zantac in the United States. Novopharm has sold its version of the drug in Canada since 1987, and plans to introduce it in the United States by 1993.

In addition, Novopharm has teamed up with Toronto-based Apotex Inc., another generic producer, in an attempt to overturn the U.S. patent held by Burroughs Wellcome Inc. for eczema, an antibiotic cream called betadine. Novopharm has filed a suit against Wellcome, contending that betadine caused infections related to acne. Don said that the cost of a legal case in the United States can easily reach \$20 million. But he added: "This is just the cost of doing business for us." These expenses will almost certainly increase as brand-name drug producers intensify their campaign against Don and other generic rivals.

DEBORAH MCKEEVER

OFF BALANCE

Canada imported \$511 million worth of goods than it exported in September, renewing Canada's first monthly trade deficit in 15 years. According to Statistics Canada, exports fell \$552 million, or by 4.8 million, while imports grew by \$51 million to reach a record \$11.9 billion. That deficit, economists said, was particularly damaging for the 1.4 million Canadians unemployed, because about one in three jobs depend on exports.

TAKING A HAKE

The federal government announced that it will raise unemployment insurance premiums by 7.1 percent in January, despite opposition from business and labour. The new premium will increase employer contributions to \$3 from \$2.80 per \$100 of insurable earnings. Employer contributions will increase to \$4.20 from \$3.92. Business spokesman said that the increase will hurt Canada's competitiveness, while labor representatives said it would increase unemployment.

SIMPLY IRRESPONSIBLE

In a scathing report, the Ontario Securities Commission slapped license trading bans on Vernon J. Gaudet and two other principals at Order Inc., the Toronto stockbroking firm that collapsed in December, 1987, after losses of more than \$38 million. The OSC said that the three men directed an "elaborate scheme" to hide the firm's true state of affairs from regulators, and recommended that securities commission across Canada revoke similar bans.

THE COSTS OF TAKEOVER

British Airways is not negotiating to take over its rival Dutch Airlines, according to the KLM Dutch Transport Union, whose officials say that they fear that thousands of KLM's 36,000 employees would be laid off if a deal goes through. KLM had said last October that it was discussing "possible forms of co-operation" with the London-based airline, but both companies denied the union report.

THE HIGH PRICE OF MARRIAGE

A federal tax court judge rejected a Human Rights Commission's argument that the Income Tax Act discriminates against them as a married couple. However, Diane and Walter Schubert, who claimed they pay more taxes than some unmarried couples, believe that and that they were a partial victory because the decision recognises for the first time that the marital status is covered by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. They and they will appeal.

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BUSINESS



Mexicans peering over the U.S. border near San Ysidro, Calif.; political obstacles

Trading in signals

Is the Bush administration stalling on a trilateral deal?

Mexican trade representatives in Canada, delivered an impassioned warning when he appeared before a group of economists and trade experts in Toronto last week. Appearing for a mostly North American free trade agreement, the amicably dressed Walter Nitschke, "An opportunity like this does not happen everyday. It might take years to catch this stage again." His audience applauded enthusiastically. Mr. Nitschke was clearly pressuring in the international. In fact, most analysts say that President George Bush's advisors, seeing a potential political headache because of the weak state of the economy in the United States, are becoming increasingly wary of concluding a three-way trade agreement during the run-up to next year's U.S. election. Acknowledging the 29-year-old Nitschke, "We are aware of the political problems in the United States and we are watching these carefully."

Politically, at least, government representatives in all three countries claim that they are still committed to reaching agreement on a trilateral trade accord as soon as possible. But less than six months after the official launch of the negotiations, the Bush administration's enthusiasm for a trade deal appears to have waned. Still, there are conflicting signals. Some trade experts say that the change may simply be part of a negotiating strategy designed to

Some experts, however, say that the uncertain interpretations of U.S. intentions are a

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stant part of international trade negotiations. "It is playing just about exactly as one would expect," says Gordie Richler, who was Canada's deputy chief negotiator during the talks leading to the 1989 Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. Declared Richler, now an Ottawa-based trade consultant: "The Americans are beating the hell out of the Mexicans. They started out with free trade rhetoric, but at the bargaining table it is all about advancing American producer interests. Meanwhile, the Canadians are feeling, as expected, that there is not much in it for them."

Away from the negotiations, the proposed accords have a number of major potential losers. Last month, Donaldson Harris Maxwell was an environmental activist in the Peace River watershed area after a conservation group he warned, among other things, that free trade with Mexico would hurt U.S. workers. In Canada, critics claim that the era is responsible for the loss of hundreds of thousands of manufacturing jobs, that trend will be exacerbated, they say. It is similar trade agreement as signed with Mexico. And environmentalists in both Canada and the United States are fighting the enlarged accord because they claim that it would yet pressure on politicians to weaken environmental standards in the face of competition from Mexican companies who operate under less stringent rules.

But one of the most important considerations is that the economies of both Canada and the United States are still struggling to recover from recession. Says Lloyd Atkinson, Toronto-based chief economist at the Bank of Montreal: "No one was reporting such a poor performance by the U.S. economy for this long. It is relatively easy to sell free trade when unemployment is low. But when it is high and rising, that's another matter."

For his part, Richler maintains that trade negotiations rarely per se serve as an important deadline in themselves. He added: "I think that they have a framing school where they teach the American negotiators to go and play golf at the Statute Avenue. Essentially, the deadline for the current round of talks is June, 1993. After that point, any proposed settlement would be subject to additional scrutiny by Congress. Declared Richler: "The talks would have to go really well for the Americans to say, 'We didn't need to take all the time available.'

In Canada, even proponents of the Mexican deal acknowledge that there is little public support for their position. Says Leonard Waverman, director of the Centre for International Studies at the University of Toronto: "If you asked Canadians who were in favour of free trade with Mexico to stick up their hands, there might be ten or us of us in the air. There are not a lot of business groups pressuring for it. It's one-sided as life and death." With so little overt support, Canadian government leaders themselves may begin to have second thoughts as the next federal election draws closer.

BRENDA DALLGLISH

A new partnership to forge Quebec's future

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Within hours of Robert Maxwell's mysterious death, his son and chief heir, Kavir, was on the telephone to André Bisson, who had been the publisher's Canadian representative, assuring him that nothing would change in the Canadian operations of the flagging empire.

This \$200-million investment involved half a dozen free-standing companies, including Montréal MédiaMédié, the educational-book publishers in Terrebonne, P. F. Colby Inc., the encyclopedic distributorship of Colby's Toronto Pictures Catalog Ltd. of Montréal, which publishes children's books; and the Berlitz franchise (which was being sold before Maxwell died), as well as about a 27-per-cent interest in the large home-polygraph paper operations based in Quebec City, and in Québecor Printing, the most profitable part of the Montréal-based MédiaMédié publishing empire.

Bisson, 63, who runs that conglomerate, is one of the lesser-known, but still highly influential, Quebec business élites and whose news will shape his province's and Canada's future. Educated at the Trinity-Rivière Séminary and Harvard, Bisson rose to become chairman of the business administration department at Laval University, was once appointed the job of minister of finance by Prime Minister Robert Bourassa and spent 12 years as the Bank of Nova Scotia's first representative in Quebec.

He has gained influence recently in that he headed a unique conference, called NewFrontier, in September, organized by the Conseil du patrimoine, roughly the Quebec equivalent of the Canadian Council of Commerce. For two days in Montréal, the hundred participants—until Bisson's invitation came—had met out advances to Quebec's economic problems. Hidden under wad summaries in English-Canada, the gathering included the top representatives of the province's later success, universities, big and small business, and cabinet ministers Jean Cournoyer and Gérard Tremblay from Ottawa and Quebec City.

"During those 48 hours of intense discussion

'Only out of this kind of chemistry can emerge the economic policies we so desperately need in Quebec and Canada'

hours behind closed doors," Bisson told me during a Montréal interview last week, "we concentrated on only one issue: how to create in Quebec more permanent jobs. By the end of the sessions, we had a bad list of 48 specific projects, complete with costs and timelines. They were all endorsed unanimously by every participant, which means we can now start implementing them. That kind of effective collaboration is a unique phenomenon in this country. We weren't just trading practical suggestions, but sharing thoughts, and I'm convinced that only out of this kind of chemistry can emerge the economic policies we so desperately need in Quebec and Canada."

Bisson is steadily planning a similar meeting next month and points out that although the Quebec economy remains in a slump, it never reached the peaks of Ontario's boom—and hasn't plummeted to that province's economic depths. "We're beginning to see some encouraging signs of exports picking up," he says, "even in the pulp sector, where prices are starting to rise." Bisson will probably follow those up next year, and, I'm sure that by the end of 1992, the whole paper industry will have bounced back. Even so, Bisson has been surprisingly good in fact, there's a shortage of skilled

technicians, especially in the northwestern part of the province."

Bisson has always been a staunch federalist—and he no longer feels isolated. "Even those who spoke up in favor of independence are now much more muted," he says. "The business community here realizes that we can get a better deal in Canada than outside Canada. What we're saying, most of us, is that an arrangement, an accommodation, is in sight, providing some modifications are made to Ottawa's recent constitutional proposals. It's basically a good package, but it needs to be worked out, especially the clause on economic union, which is very poorly written. It would transfer tremendous political powers to Ottawa, and then there's the matter of Quebec's need for a veto on further constitutional reforms."

That's the one issue Bisson believes could turn out to be a deal-breaker. He remains a March-like, law-abiding nationalist, but isn't sure how it could be modified from the present. His hope seems to be that the veto clause could somehow be left off from the rest of the package and forgotten.

Should negotiations fail and federalism loses, Bisson likes most of the Memorial executives in his league—as curiously moderate about the prospects of independence and the idea of a Patriotic government. "We've got to fix it," he says. "Jacques is an impressive man, and while his son is something we don't share, if he were prime minister or president of a new Quebec, you'd be dealing with a very trustworthy person. He was in Trois-Rivières the other day to speak at a private dinner organized by Ted Richler [the head of Nova Scotia's chamber] when he was certainly convincing and persuasive. Most of the guests told him that they would work very hard to make sure that he never succeeds, but they intimated that if he ever did, he would be quite a rational man to deal with. Not crazed at all."

Bisson says that the biggest single obstacle to Quebec's move towards independence will not be Ottawa's rhetoric or constitutional pitfalls, but the attitudes shown that they are restricted to large parts of northern Quebec. "That position would gain great sympathy not only in the rest of Canada but abroad," he predicts, "and the problem is that the Indians are no good to negotiate. On southern Quebec, they just say, 'This is ours. This is us.'"

As a small private gathering in Quebec City recently, Bisson hosted Bourassa speculate on the advantages of having the referendum scheduled for October, 1993, set in election, held on economic rather than constitutional issues. He believes that this could happen and the Liberals would win.

Bisson's optimism is based squarely on the kind of cooperation he witnessed during the NewFrontier that he chaired. Any society whose leaders can set aside their ideological differences and agree on joint action in the economic sphere, he is convinced, will not jeopardize Quebec's future by wasting its dangerous and unknown wealth of unexploited back land. Even so, Bisson has been surprisingly good in fact, there's a shortage of skilled

Let's hope he's right.

Undercurrents

'So there's this guy, see . . .'

'He's at a convention in Vancouver, and he meets this woman in a bar and they sleep together. And next morning, she kisses him goodbye and gives him an envelope and tells him not to open it until he's on the plane. And he opens it and there's a card that says, "Welcome to the wonderful world of AIDS." It's a true story, it happened to a friend of my brother-in-law. . . .'

The story currently making the rounds could be true. Many people seem to pass it on before it's May of them attest to its accuracy by citing personal connection—however remote—to the writer. But the story is, in fact, what some folklore experts call an "urban legend." Those analysts say that people tell such tales about extraordinary occurrences as if they were true. As well, the legends nearly always possess a hidden twist—and, sometimes, even a kernel of truth. Urban legends also tend to go at cycles. Some that are circulating now appeared in slightly different forms ten, or even hundreds, of years ago. "Different stories become dominant at different points in time," says Paul Smith, head of the folklore department at Memorial University in St. John's, N.B. "No

one-story has become permanent over time."

Jan Bourneau, a folklore professor at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, explains in her book *The Marvelous Folk-teller* that classic tales contain three essential elements: the story is basically appealing; there is some foundation in "actual belief"; and there is a message. Said Smith, "Urban legends allow us to speak out our fears. Some present morals with a very heavy hand. Others are light." What keeps them circulating, preventing older generations, are the crux of delight—and the clues of horror—they suggest. Martens' has compiled some language from:

The hairy hitchhiker

A young woman is driving alone at night on a deserted stretch of road. She sees a female hitchhiker—red steps. The hitchhiker tosses a bag onto the backseat and starts to get into the front. The driver notices that the hitchhiker's hand is large and hairy. The driver slams the door and drives off. Later, she opens the bag and finds a bloodstained man.

The surprise party

A young, recently engaged couple are amazement. After the parents leave, the anonymous couple address the mother-in-law to the wedding reception. Still naked, the young man jumps right into his fiancée's dressoutfit. There, they encounter their family, friends—and the local priest—who have arranged a surprise party for them.

The laughing monster

A teenage girl is babysitting three children, who are napping silently. She answers the phone and hears a man laughing hysterically. She hangs up. Fifteen minutes later, the phone rings again. It's the same laughing man. The babysitter phones the operator, who tells her that if she calls again, she should keep them on the line so that the operator can track the call. The girl does so. The operator phones the babysitter and tells her to leave the house because the man is calling from a nearby country. The family wraps her body in a blanket and ties it to the roof rack. On the way home, they stop at a restaurant. When they come out, the car is gone.

Donkey's vacation

A family on vacation is driving in Mexico with a grandfather, who dies of an apparent heart attack. To avoid the red tape involved when a person dies in a foreign country, the family wraps the grandfather's body in a blanket and ties it to the roof rack. On the way home, they stop at a restaurant. When they come out, the car is gone.

The date

Two men are not caring on a beautiful, clear summer day. For a joke, one man stands on the sidewalk, looking up and yells, "Take me now!" The man and the police, who arrive the next day and find the bodies of the three children

The shaking dog

A woman comes home and finds her dog lying on the floor, choking. She drives the dog to a veterinarian, who says that he will call her later. She returns home. The vet phones and tells her to leave the house immediately—and that he has called the police. The woman runs outside. Later, she learns that the vet found two fingers lodged in the dog's throat. The police found a man missing two fingers, collapsed in shock at one of the woman's closets.

The screaming elephant

A man takes his family to a wildlife park. The young son spends the electrically operated rear window of the station wagon and the friendly elephant utsits its trunk through it, delighting the children and its owners, producing a large volume of fistful goss and semi-poops. The terrified son closes the window on the elephant's trunk. The enraged animal trashes the vehicle until the son releases the trunk and the family narrowly escapes.

The knightly wife

A man sees a newspaper for a used. Priced at excellent condition the only \$50. He rushes to the address and a woman shows him the car. He pays the woman and asks her why the price was so low. She explains that her husband had run off with his secretary a few days earlier and had instructed her to sell his car and send him the money.

Lovers' kiss

One night, a man and woman drive to a secluded spot. While they are caterwauling, a bullet comes over the radio that a dangerous, damaged man has escaped from a nearby institution. The man has an artificial arm. Later, they hear a noise outside the car. Terrified, the young man starts the car and speeds away. When they arrive at the woman's house, they discover a bloody hook hanging on one of the old door handles.

The jaded husband

A remittance operator has a job in his own neighborhood and decides to pay a surprise visit to his wife. To his surprise, he sees an uncharitable convertible in his driveway. He peaks through a window and sees his wife talking to a strange man. Assuming that she is having an affair, the husband sits up the convertible with concern. It turns out that the man was a car dealer and the convertible was a birthday present for the husband.

The underground parking lot

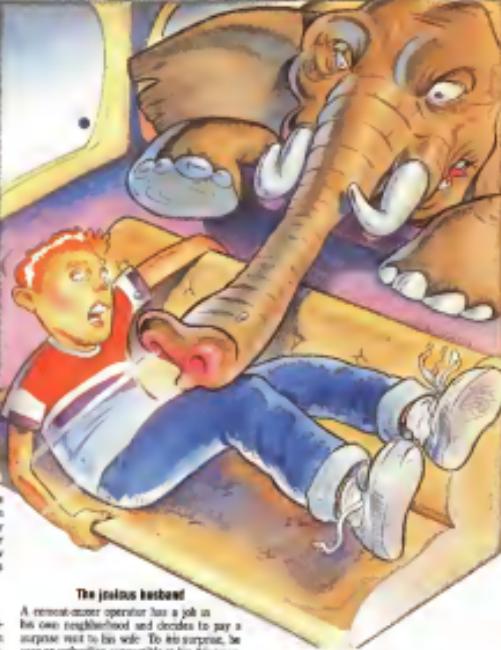
A woman leaves work late and goes to the underground parking. She finds a woman in her car slumped over the steering wheel. The woman says that she has been sick and asks the other woman to drive her home. The woman car owner excuses herself and goes to phone her husband. He tells her not to go back to the car and says that he is going to phone the police. They find that the woman in the car is really a man. They also find a bloody axe under the driver's seat.

The walking child

A woman has taken her young son to Disney-land and, as she is standing in line to buy tickets, she briefly turns away from her. When she looks back, the child is gone. She starts security. Twenty minutes later, a guard finds the child, whose blood hair is now black. The guards have caught a man coming out of a washroom with the child and found a container of dye.



Illustrations by Tom Haas



DETECTING A DOUBLE STANDARD

Tennis champion Martina Navratilova says that she is impressed by the outpouring of public sympathy for Los Angeles Lakers star Earvin (Magic) Johnson, who revealed recently that he is HIV-positive. Detracted Navratilova, 35, in New York City last week: "If it had happened to a heterosexual woman who had been with 100 or 200 men, they'd call her a whores and a slut, and the corporations would drop her like a bad business." The nine-time Wimbledon singles winner added: "It's a very big-class double standard."

A helping hand

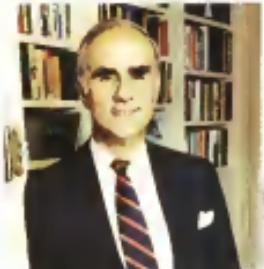
She works in vinyl. He works in silk. And in 1990, Christopher Ciccone and his now-cousin, older brother, Michael, teamed up when he designed the sets for her Royal Australian tour. Now, Ciccone, 30, has opened his first solo art show in New York City with an exhibition of 18 cutouts that feature the human figure. And he has already sold five of the prints, which are priced at \$4,000. The artist also decorated Madonna's West Side apartment, which featured on the cover of November's *Architectural Digest*. Ciccone: "When I first took *Architectural Digest* up to see it, they were like, 'This isn't what we expected at all. Where's the plastic furniture?' People are always surprised when I'm actually capable of doing something. They expect me to be stupid." But Ciccone deserved what, asked whether his sister's fame may have helped him secure his art show? "I hope I never know the answer to that question. I just have to assume that they like the work."



Ciccone: surprising people

ON HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC SERVICE

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney added a distinctly fiery ingredient to the socialist mix in Ottawa last week when he appointed financier and Conservative party fund raiser Ted Jackson as the previous's new lieutenant-governor. Jackson, 59, the chairman of financial institutions that include Hartness Trust and the Empire Life Insurance Co., is one of Canada's wealthiest men, but he still drives a secondhand car—and frequently walks to work. Jackson's career is distinguished by his love of politics, public service and the arts. He says that he be-



Jackson: a love of politics and public service



Roberts: the right decision

A CIVIL SPLIT

Screen goddess Julia Roberts has broken a five-month silence about her break-up last summer with Kiefer Sutherland. Roberts said that although the decision to break up was a mutual one, Sutherland portrayed himself as the squared party and that he was "far more nasty about it than I was." Said Roberts, 24: "I feel like Kiefer tried to make it seem that he was the victim of the situation. Somehow, it turned into Kiefer being left at the altar." Added the two-time Oscar nominee, who appears as Tarikoff in the new film *Mosaic*: "I honestly believe that Kiefer leaves that it's the best thing for himself and for me that it didn't happen."

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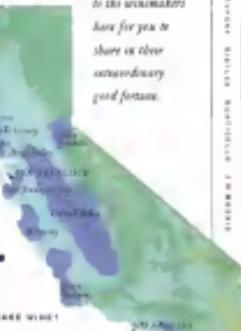
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Wits of the Californias

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BOOKS

Tales that twist

Two Britons bend narrative conventions

John Burnside and Martin Amis are in the vanguard of British writers who for the past decade have flouted convention and, in the process, bewildered and sometimes angered the literary establishment. Burnside's *Colgan* (1984), a novel of love's *Pearl Harbor* (1984), and *Aussie's* (1986) are all radically twisted narratives that, while whole, aren't what we'd expect. London Fields (1989), a bleak and haunting story aimed at the underbelly of Thatcherite Britain, has at the moment won Burnside's *Talking It Over* (Random House, \$25 pages, \$14) and Amis' *Time's Arrow* (Pantheon, \$22 pages, \$13.95), the scowled big boys of British appear to be sliding into a mainstream that has, in recent years, shown signs of moving to meet them. Each has taken a handful of stories and given it a fresh twist.

Burnside's *Talking It Over* is about a love triangle. But the story unfolds directly through the voices of each of the players. Like actors, the three characters—Colgan, his wife, and even his audience as they recount septic versions of the same tale—Oliver sadistic and logocentric, and Stuart, pernicious and surreal, are their friends. Stuart falls in love with the precise and pretty Gillian. And he, like us slightly sunnier, things go smoothly—until Stuart and Gillian marry, and on their wedding day Oliver realises that he is in love with her best friend's bride. What follows is a classic parable of thwarted passion, obsessive love and both the hideousness and the power of human emotion—a story as old as *Pygmalion*.

Amis's novel, *Time's Arrow*, tackles 20th-century nightmares—the Holocaust—from a different vantage point. The story of Ted Friendy, a doctor living in America, begins with a man who can't remember his earliest days, his career—and he recognises his original identity as Otto Ungerleider, a New York emergency doctor. But that is only the beginning. This action literally spirals like a *Spiral* going backwards while the narrator, a facet of Friendy's personality, tries to make sense of

what is going on. Everything moves in reverse. Patients enter the hospital where Friendy works in perfect health and leave bodies and bloodied Gathomas disappear from Friendy's life just as things are going horrifically. "When," he asks himself, "will the world going to start to make sense?" But as the days begin to roll out one after another, things begin to fall into place. In another irony of reality, he succeeds in being, breathing human beings emerge from the piles of corpses in the glass ovens. And the narrator finally sees himself as a creator of life instead of a destroyer. "The



Aussie's: anger and sadness from a bad boy of British

world, since all here in Auschwitz has a new label," he exclaims. "It makes sense."

At first, Amis's reader's initial sense is to revile the holocaust. But underlying his anger and righteous fury is a deep sadness and a terrible recognition that help is in a world torn apart nearly made the holocaust a harrowing tragedy occur. While both Amis and Burnside's novels seem part of a campaign to subvert the conventional novel, the two authors are more than literary bad boys. In fact, the insights contained in these new books make them angels in a dark age.

CRAIG BOBB

TELEVISION

Racism's ugly toll

A native woman's murder shatters a town

CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE
(CIBC, Dec. 7 and 8, 9 p.m.)

Twenty years ago this month four white youths in the town of The Pas, 250 km northwest of Winnipeg, Manitoba, beat 18-year-old Cree girl Roseanne Colgan to death. Then Don Johnson tried to kill Helen Betty Osborne, while his friends, Lee Colgan, Dennis Hoagton and Norma Miesner, waited in the car. When Osborne resisted, Johnson stabbed her 58 times with a screwdriver, leaving her dead. Although Colgan and Hoagton made a vow of silence about the crime, within days Colgan began to divulge details of the murder to several friends and relatives. But as quickly as the young man broke his vow, the people of The Pas made their own unspoken compact to keep the boy's ugly secret—a promise they kept for 18 years. Now, Osborne's murderer—and his effect on the town—is the subject of a

trembling cat movie, *Conspiracy of Silence*.

The two-part, four-hour film was produced by Bernadette Barnes and directed by Francis Marionneau, the team that created the acclaimed 1989 CBC movie *Love and Hate*, about the murder of John Thawler by his landlord.

Conspiracy of Silence features Colm Meaney as Don Johnson, and Helen Betty Osborne, while his friends, Lee Colgan, Dennis Hoagton and Norma Miesner, waited in the car.

The movie opens with a descriptively matching image: The Colgan apartment is littered with stone. Stone is on the table, hockey at the TV. But the movie's ugly quickly erupts when Lee Colgan (Michael Moriarty) heads downtown with three friends. They soon come upon a street fight between whites and natives, and stone wise and go on as a grenade. When a drifter Lee happens to walk by to die in sex, Hoagton tells him, "We'll get you a square." Soon after, the boys come upon Osborne (Michelle St. John) walking down the

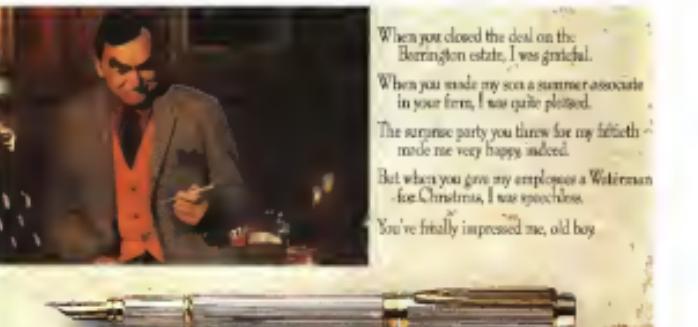
street and drug her, terrified and screaming, into their car.

Conspiracy of Silence devotes only a few minutes to Osborne's violent attack. Instead, screenwriter Scottie Courtenay, having her script on the 1989 book of the same title by journalist Lisa Price, focuses on the disgusting ways with which many at The Pas live about the circumstances surrounding the murder. The manager of the department store where Colgan works tells the boy, "You had just about enough of your foolishness," after Colgan refuses to take part in the crime. When the manager threatens the revolution to a group of Indians, they appear unmoved: "May she tried to fight back," says one woman. Another takes the opportunity to tell a derogatory joke about native people.

But *Conspiracy of Silence* shows that not everyone in The Pas has completely blinded by bigotry. Two dedicated friends of the young man, white women, only under threat of violence, Colgan's friends, Dennis Hoagton and Lee Colgan, insist on telling the truth and making it right. By the time a rookie RCMP officer uncovers enough evidence to take the case to court in 2001, only Osborne was found guilty, and is eligible for parole in 1996. Lee Colgan is a known sinner, and most of those who knew her actions are attacked by their own community.

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TELEVISION

Healing the wounds

The networks launch a Pearl Harbor barrage

Five years after Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, television networks around the world are preparing to broadcast a barrage of specials and news-link coverage. And although many Americans and Japanese will look back on the day as a moment that has not healed, broadcasters from the two nations have pooled their resources to unprecedented ways to mark Pearl Harbor's anniversary. As a result of the closest collaboration between America's ABC and Japan's NHK networks, virtually the same documentary will air in both countries. Said ABC's Phillyn McCrady, an executive producer on the project: "We really have been able to give perspectives on the attack from both sides." ABC and NHK also plan extensive coverage.

The ABC special, *Pearl Harbor: Ten Hours that Changed the World*, which the network will broadcast in North America on Dec. 5 at 8 p.m. EST, is one of several shows attempting to offer insight into a painful subject. For the United States, Pearl Harbor has remained an intense and bitter memory. In Japan, the horror of the Allied bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki has had a greater presence at the nation's consciousness. But recently, there has been a surge of discussion in Japan about Pearl Harbor and other Japanese-American issues. Several Japanese specials will address topics of that nature during the anniversary week.

The two-hour ABC special is the first re-

production mounted by Japan's largest broadcaster and a major American network. NHK president Makio Kawaguchi told *Maclean's* that the show was also significant because two former enemies "dared to make a program to verify the process which led to the outbreak of the war." *Pearl Harbor: Ten Hours that Changed the World* will feature more extensive footage of the mission than has been previously shown in North America.

Meanwhile, on Dec. 7 at 8 p.m. EST, CBS will present *Rewriting Pearl Harbor*, a two-hour special hosted by CBS News anchor Charles Kurkjian and Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf, who led the allied campaign in the Gulf War. CBS also shared footage with a Japanese network, Tohoku Broadcasting System Inc., but those corporations are producing separate specials.

The Atlanta-based Cable News Network (CNN) will

have a one-hour documentary on Dec. 5 at 8 p.m. EST, as well as live coverage of the Dec. 7 commemoration at the USS Arizona Memorial from 9 to 10 p.m. EST.

Like CBS, NBC will carry first event live, but is the only major U.S. broadcaster that has not scheduled a documentary special on the subject during prime time. Instead, beginning on Dec. 5 at 8 p.m. EST, it will show a four-part mini-series set in Hawaii around the time of the attack. Titled *Pearl Harbor*, starring Angus Macfie and Robert Wagner, it originally aired as ABC's *Victory at Sea* in 1976. Says Peggy Shabille, director of news programming at NBC: "We decided to focus

Pearl Harbor bombing: aiming for a mutual understanding of the tragedy

our resources on doing some strong and dignified *Pearl Harbor* segments for our news show." Canadian coverage of the anniversary, apart from a one-hour program that aired last weekend, *Remembering Pearl Harbor*, will appear due to regular news shows.

Among the Japanese specials is an eight-program that will link citizens of Japan and the United States by satellite to discuss such issues as whether Japan poses a threat to America. For its part, the Tokyo Broadcasting System will present a three-hour documentary, *Pearl Harbor: The Historical Trap*. That program will focus on why Japan and America went to war and on the circumstances that could lead to another war between the two nations. Said an executive at that network who spoke to *Maclean's*: "Our confusion of strategy."

The United States made Pearl Harbor day a national memorial day. Most Japanese feel that the United States is using the event to focus on the negative aspects of Japan. In fact, he added, both countries were aggressors in the Second World War.

Pearl Harbor is likely to remain a sensitive issue for some time. North American advertising agencies say that most Japanese clients would never place commercials for their products in shows dealing in any way with the subject. And some print media advertising executives reported that New Japanese clients did not want to advertise in issues containing stories about any aspect of the Pacific War. The events of Dec. 7, 1941, have clearly had a profound and lasting impact on Japanese-U.S. relations. But 50 years later, such projects as the ABC/NHK special hold some promise that an intensified effort may lead to a more constructive—and mutual—understanding.

PAMELA YOUNG with VICTOR SWYER of *Time* and **SUSANNAH KARUCHI** in Tokyo

In bad company

A celebrity weighs in with a hefty novel



Mailer: Squaring out the American male psyche

HAROLD'S GHOST
By Norman Mailer
(Random House, 1,230 pages, \$37)

For the past 10 years, Norman Mailer has been trying to write the Great American Novel—without success. As early as 1958, Mailer grandiosely declared that he was working on a new book that would “try to hit the longest bell ever to go up at the accented baritone of our American letters.” But those have proven to be empty words with the exception of his first novel, the highly praised *The Naked and the Dead* (1948), and his Pulitzer Prize-winning *The Executioner's Song* (1979), after which Mailer's work has most decidedly mixed critical

reactions. Recently, he has enjoyed more success as a celebrity than as a writer. Since the 1970s, his statements and pronouncements on various social and political issues have often spread like wildfire. His art influence? His popularity? 1,000-point *Acme*? *Executioner* was set in the year 1960 to— and was so well-received that it might as well have been written in hieroglyphics. Now, Mailer has published another hefty novel, *Harold's Ghost*, a fictional history of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. It is, as is abundantly overenthusiastic—the literary equivalent of a belated whale.

Mailer's Ghost is constructed on the nucleus of an American agent named Harry Hubbard. At the beginning, Hubbard flies to Moscow in search of a legendary spy name: Hugh Montague—whose code name is Hobart. As it happens, Montague is actually Hubbard's mentor. Hubbard suspects that the cause up high has been a double agent and has been defeated to the Seven Union. At Hubbard's side is the dog Moscow had sent him to recruit. In a book he has been recently writing about the CIA, Titled *The Game*, it covers some of the most tumultuous events in post-Second World War American history, including the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963. And it is the book that forms the link of *Mailer's Ghost*.

Despite its pedigree, *Mailer's Ghost* is almost completely devoid of suspense. Hubbard appears to be speaking for Mailer himself when he writes in his introduction to *The Game*, “Any sophisticated reader of spy novels picking up this book in the hope of encountering a splendidly plotted will discover himself on aellerular ground.” Indeed, there is no sense in which Mailer's novel could be considered “splendidly plotted.” Hubbard's life is presented to us in an autopsy arrangement of recollections, letters, and journal entries. Only the progression of time tells the narrative together.

Although the details are credit ratings from Berlin to Moscow to Hong Kong, Mailer offers almost no historical basis. But in that bland atmosphere, time and fiction blend affectingly. The author, his character, Hubbard, Harry and Harold's wife, Karence, exist side by side with such real-life personages as CIA director Allen Dulles and President Kennedy.

Mailer seems obsessed with figuring out the workings of the American male psyche. The CIA agents in *Mailer's Ghost* often resemble cocks of the walk as they baffle consumption. At one point, Hubbard observes about Montague: “He had not only been my host, but my master in the only spiritual art that Americans men and boys respect—machismo.”

But as Mailer makes clear, such posturing has tragic consequences. As he struggles to become a respected agent, Hubbard wrestles with the daunting shadows of both Montague and his father, Cal, who is also a spy. But Hubbard can only do his best in his secretiveness. That makes it even more compelling to see the sides of two warring characters. One, Cleve Purcell, is CIA double agent Uruguay who signs on his behalf. The other is Anne Revere, a U.S. spy who cannot come to terms with his homosexuality.

Both characters are among the most memorable Mailer has ever created. But they appear only intermittently. Instead, the author devotes most of his pages to tedious correspondence between Hubbard and Strickland. Mailer also indulges at endless—and insatiable—philosophizing about the existence in each person of dual forces called Alpha (masculine) and Omega (feminine).

He attempts to leave his stamp of power with false semi-hypnotized, but the three most damning words come at the book's conclusion. Without giving up any loose ends, Mailer teasingly invites the reader to a sequel “TO BE CONTINUED,” the last words solemnly suffice. It is a continuation that only agitates for further prequelism would accept.

SHAPIRA SHAPIRA

Maclean's

BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

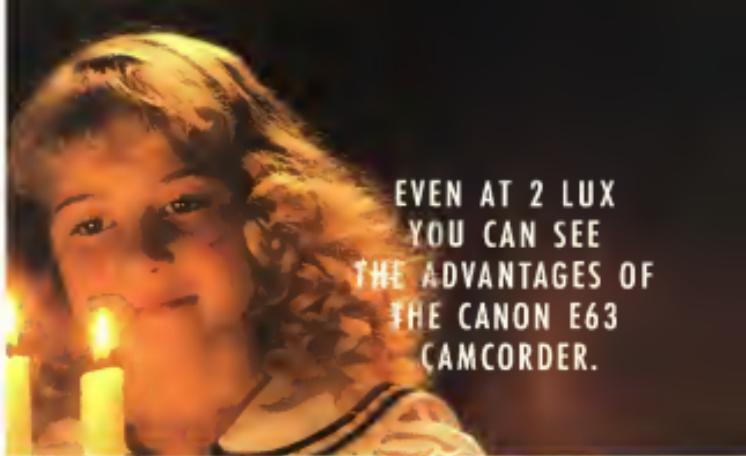
- 1 *Mother & Waking Spirit*, Duran (1)
- 2 *Whistleblower*, Ahern (2)
- 3 *Soulsong*, Zajicek (3)
- 4 *Neurotic Things*, Kozluk (4)
- 5 *One Second*, Kazakoff (5)
- 6 *No Greater Love*, Stein (6)
- 7 *One*, Frey (7)
- 8 *The Queen of Earth*, Dublin (8)
- 9 *Tara's Velvet*, Azar (9)
- 10 *Night over Vienna*, Wilson (10)

NONFICTION

- 1 *The Serpent of Canaan*, Novikoff (1)
- 2 *Mulholland, Scandal* (2)
- 3 *Hardwood Princess*, Novakoff (3)
- 4 *Final Call*, Murphy (2)
- 5 *The Max Head Shop*, Head (5)
- 6 *Mr. Stevens of My Life*, Johnson (6)
- 7 *The Book of Daniel*, Pinter (5)
- 8 *More than a Rose*, Roberts (8)
- 9 *People of the Past*, Yer and Paskins (7)
- 10 *Ghosts Living*, Schindler (9)

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Reform's vulnerable underbelly

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

The back page, as we know, is Reform, possibly, for its pretense, its clear crystal-ball viewing, its ability to chart the course of the times since not yet revealed to ordinary folk. This is the page, after all, that lowered Brian Mulroney, not to mention Paul Martin Jr. (One worked out, sort of, the other not quite yet.)

We told you about Bill Bradley, the future president, not to mention Aron, who is going to win the Kennedy Derby next May. We now must share the knowledge that Preston Manning and his Reform magicians are to come into hard times shortly, the phenomena who must be brought back to earth.

"They run their mouths with those who run so fast so swiftly, the thin oxygen in the cause going quickly to their heads, surmising masters of the vapors of truth lurking down below, their ultimatum waiting to burst into the soft vulnerability of the facts."

There is, as we speak, a Reform-dumping scene being prepared for the bookstores by Edmonton colonel Don Brad and his partner Spice Sharpe, that supposedly is going to reveal the dark underside of the Reform cause.

Sheila Copps, at her usual subtle way, has tried to link Preston with Louison's lovely lounge, David Duke. This Blasphemy hyperbole will undoubtedly just drive further prairie-festilic into the Reform camp, but Farther amazement is in hand.

Murray Dobbin, who has a master's degree from the University of Regina, has just published a volume entitled *Preston Manning and the Reform Party*. It is a studied look at the suddenly popular, unknown (popular because it is unknown?) "greenest" development that so worries both Galt and Tornas on the Prairies and on into the rural redbut of Ontario.

Dobbin, as an author, has a good eye. The caught in not Ernest Manning, father of Preston, was Social Credit premier of Alberta for 25 years. It is that when Preston excoriated it, the University of Alberta in Edmonton in 1966—not rockin' and rollin' with such campus contemporaries as Jim Clark, Jimmy Carter and future provincial NDP leader Grant



Satley—he went into the physics faculty. Stig of a strict, disciplined mind, one might assume.

Dobbin is quite good in telling us about the most unexplained section of the young Manning's life, when at 26 he went to California to study "systems analysis." From there, he went to Vietnam to study the then-popular American theory about the "domino" effect of Communism.

There is, discovered, an astonishing link with the never developed of Texas Mayapple made from our faded boy into federal politician in 1985. Preston had never run for any office before becoming leader—not provincial, not municipal, not for school board. Not for anything.

This parallel, in eerie fashion, John Stewart's meticulous detail of the Mulroney rise to power. Here is Dobbin: "It is very unusual for a person with such strongly held convictions to stay completely out of the democ-

cratic process in his leadership constituency. Yet of no name did Preston Manning arrange to engage in the normal day-to-day political life of his community. He believed that the country was moving dangerously in the direction of socialism, yet he did nothing in any democratic domain to stop it."

The contradiction in this Manning's narrow focus and political isolation has denied him the opportunity to work with a wide variety of people he can't make judgments about their character:

The most telling contention from Dobbin are that we should consider the closet leaders of Reform and Manning—the points that are going to be closely examined by the national press once the election comes in.

The least contentious, one accepts, will be the obvious lackings by the millions from the Old Park. Dobbin quotes the collecting Jack Galagher who as we remember ran Diane Petrasian into near bankruptcy, expressing has oil industry's desire for its own party: "Sheer has been represented by the Liberal, manufacturing interests by the Conservatives and labor by the New Democrats. But we have a party representing the primary problems of Canada."

Decided is the Reform connection with the National Ottawa Coalition, the most right-wing crusade founded by the late Cola Illescas, the eccentric London, Ont., millionaire who ran full-page newspaper ads in 1967 attacking Ottawa's idea of Medicare.

The Reform, as the election of the spring of 1993 approaches, will be asked to explain its attitudes to white South Africa, since Dobbin claims there are simply too many sympathetic constituents. William Gardner, the author of *The Troubles with Canada*, who attacks Ottawa's human rights disputes with Preston as a *lame-duck* keynote speaker; Doug Collins, the fiasco-tastic Vancouver columnist, as such a fervent member of the Canadian Friends of South Africa Society that a nervous Manning veered his running on the Reform ticket in 1988.

Dobbin, in his own wistful way, attempts to dispense his unease about Preston by simply laying down some startling suggestions about the dubious characters who are running to his cause.

There is the National Parasite Association, the principal anti-gum-control lobby in Canada, urging its members to support Reform. There is The Heritage Front, calling for an all-white Canada giving Reform its seal of approval.

The author gives too many examples. Preston, it's not your enemies who are your problem. You should look to your friends.



After the skate.

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